PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
S. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

VOL. IX NO. 45 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date 1921.	Steamer.	Tons.
16th April	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
23rd ,,	MANTUA * ..	10,902
30th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,702
7th May	SOMALI ..	6,794
14th ,,	NALDERA ..	15,825
21st ,,	MOREA * ..	10,890
28th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
4th June	SARDINIA ..	6,580
11th ,,	DONGOLA ..	8,056
18th ,,	MALWA * ..	10,941
25th ,,	NORE ..	6,703

Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. The running of this train via Boulogne has been resumed and the train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and the accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12-10-0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

Date 1921	Steamer.	Tons.
20th April	'A HOBRA ..	8,288
6th May.	MANDALA ..	8,246

P. O. SAILING FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date 1921	Steamer	Remarks
22nd April	MAL A ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide. Melbourne and Sydney.
10th May	DUNBRA ..	Calls Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai,
20th ,,	MARKUNDA ..	Calls Colombo. Fremantal Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Remarks.
8th April ..	LINGA	Karachi direct.
11th ,, ..	LHASA	Karachi Coasting 10 a.m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Bombay Maru.	S. Iriye.	4,352	9th April	24th April
* Heinan Maru	Watanabe	4664	2nd April	29th April
Calcutta Maru.	G Matsushita	5,339	21st April	3rd May
Wakasa Maru.	E. Tsuda.	6,074	12th May	24th May
† Sagano Maru	K Tsukuda	38 4,	17th ,,	10th ,,
Hakata Maru.	T. Sasaki.	5,970	23rd May	4th June

†This steamer from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

*This Steamer as no Passenger accomodation.

For Freight and passages apply to

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Siam Maru ..	S. Kondo ..	7th ,,	26th ,,
Luson Maru ..	Y. Ishikawa.	24th ,,	4th May.
Malay Maru ..	T. Shimazaki	28th ,,	5th ,,
Kasado Maru ..	W. Muir	28th ,,	10th ,,
Indus Maru ..	R. Yano.	4th May.	16th ,,
Saigon Maru	T Watanabe	13th ,,	25th ,,

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISD CAPITAL.

2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.

75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000

72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000

4,65,47,000

RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,52,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 2,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; Sir Robert Aitken.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras
LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princes Street, E. C. 2,
Sir BERNARD HUNTER. Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad (Sind)
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jalpaiguri
Akyab	Karachi
Allahabad	Lahore
Alleppy	Lucknow
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Bangalore	Madura
Bellary	Managalore
Benares	Masulipatam
Bimlipatam	Moulmein
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Rd.)	Poona
Calcutta (Park St.)	Quetta
Calicut	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cawnpore	Rangoon
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Salem
Chittagong	Secunderabad
Cocanada (Outstations Rajamundry and Narasapur)	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Cochin	Simla
Coimbators (Sub-agency Elode)	Sholapur
Colombo	Sukkur
Dacca	Surat
Delhi	Tellichery
Gunter (Outstation Beawada)	Trichinopoly
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Trivandrum
(Sub-agency Parbhan	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys &c., may be had on application at any of the local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER. 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagar, saki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Surabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostoek.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be assertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 254.
Horaby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixe Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR MOTOR
(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)
WITH THE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ld.

Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
24, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mcolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA,
Opp. Police Chowkie Null Bazar,
BOMBAY No. 2.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK 5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable, Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply to:— DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

HEAD OFFICE,
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN & Co
Managing Agents

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary*
Bunder Road, Karachi.

M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent,*
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDINGS,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY;

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta;

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR GHARNI ROAD JUNCTION

We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship.

Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.,
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Pates, BOMBAY.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED
the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

For Particulars and Prices write to—

G. S. RANADE & CO
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
AY No 4.

Merchant
If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,
GO TO:
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
It is the place

Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.

Where orders are booked for you at exhibitors' standard prices without the least addition of any profits.

Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.

A visit will positively profit you
Open Daily from 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) except on Fridays.
ADMISSION FREE.

The Bombay Commercial Museum Building
Onera House, Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

All COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES of SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

INDO LUSITANIA RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.

INFORMATION.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the certificate to commence business under Sec. 103 (2) of the Indian Companies Act VII, of 1913, has been secured on 4th day of April, 1921.

Business enquiries will now be received from the share-holders and merchants.

For the Indo-Lusitania Resources Development Company, Limited.

(Sd.), C. BALOOBHAI & COMPANY,
Agents.

Dated, 22nd April, 1921.

C 9128

VILLE PARLE TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. 2.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS, I, Captain E. M. GILBERT-LODGE, Arbitrator appointed by Government in their Order No. S.A.592, dated the 9th February, 1921, do hereby give notice under section 30 of the Town Planning Act that I have opened enquiries from Thursday, the 21st instant, in respect of the above scheme at my office of the Development Directorate at Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, and have fixed the last hearing on Friday the 29th instant.

All persons interested in the lands included within the limits of the scheme are requested to attend before Friday the 29th instant at the above mentioned office and state their objections, if any, to the draft scheme and valuations prepared by the Local Authority.

E. M. GILBERT-LODGE,
Land Manager,
Development Directorate.

C9129

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD,

ISSUE OF 7,00,000 SECOND PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH AT PAR.
THIRD CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of this Company held here on the 21st April, 1921, a call of Rs. 15, per share on the Second Preference Shares of the Company was made, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on the 1st June, 1921, and that from such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

The payment in respect of this call will only be accepted if the amount paid covers the call due on all the shares registered against the shareholders' name on 7th May, 1921.

All remittances must be made payable in Bombay free of charge.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th May to 11th May, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
A. J. BILIMORIA,
Director.

Navsari Buildings, Fort.
Bombay, 21st April, 1921.

P.S.—1. Shareholders' attention is particularly drawn to the fact that as all the Second Preference Shares will carry dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum from 1st June 1921, on Rs. 55, the amount then paid up, interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will therefore be strictly charged to all persons who do not pay up the amount of the THIRD CALL on the due date, that is, 1st June, 1921.

2. As the Third Call on Second Preference Shares is payable by those persons whose names stand on the register of the Company on 7th May, 1921, no transfer of Second Preference Shares will be accepted, after 7th May, 1921, if the Third Call is not paid by the shareholder whose name is on the register on the 7th May, 1921.

C 9111

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. GAJANAN & COMPANY, have REMOVED their office to JARIWALLA BUILDING, (1st Khetwady), near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, from 9th April, 1921.

C9859

NOTICE.

THE services of one ASSISTANT ENGINEER, one SUPERVISOR and one OVERSEER are required for permanent employment in the Dhrangadra State P. W. D., Only fully qualified men need apply to the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Dhrangadra, Kathiawar.

C 9039

NOTICE.

20,000 High Class Cotton Blankets ready for immediate delivery. Size 48in. by 78in. Khaki, Fawn, Grey and Red. Price Rs. 2/12 each, delivered to any part of India by post.

These blankets are now being used by Europeans in India and Africa and continue to give universal satisfaction.

Over 5,00,000 sold for 1921.

We invite enquiries from the Trade.

Apply:—

COLONIAL MANUFACTURING CO.,
Bombay Agency,
Post Box 299, BOMBAY.

C7286

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
* A Steamer	.....	Early May	Montreal

* If sufficient inducement offering

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre.' For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

DIRECTORATE OF DEVELOPMENT,

THE OLD SAILORS HOME.
CARNAC ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE above site admeasuring 899 sq. yards (with the Building thereon) and with frontages of 131 feet to Carnac Road and 46 feet to Patakwadi Road.

To be Sold by Public Auction on the site on Friday, 20th May, 1921, at 4 p.m. precisely.

The site is exceptionally well placed close to the Small Causes Court and a short distance from Crawford Market and is eminently suited for the erection of shops and flats or offices.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had upon application to

THE LAND MANAGER,
Directorate of Development,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.

C 9017

WANTED.

WANTED for the Chief Court of Lower Burma and other Court in Rangoon an INTERPRETER and TRANSLATOR on a salary of Rs. 100—10—250 per mensem with prospect of further promotion. A good knowledge of Guzerati, Hindi and Urdu with ability to read manuscript writings in these languages is essential. In addition a knowledge of Sindhi, Persian and Marwari is also desirable. None but those who have passed the I. A. or I. Sc. examination of an Indian University or its equivalent need apply. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar, Chief Court of Lower Burma, not later than the 15th May, 1921.

R. G. MCDOWALL,
Registrar,
Chief Court of Lower Burma.

Rangoon, 7th April, 1921.

9040

PRESS NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Temporary (War) Buildings, which are erected and can be seen in the grounds of the Deccan Agricultural College, Poona.

Tender Forms may be obtained from the Garrison Engineer, Poona, on payment of Re. 1 for each Form.

All tenders must be received by the D.A.D.M.W., Poona, not later than 15 days from the date of issue of this Press Notice.

The D.A.D.M.W., Poona reserves the right to reject any tender, or accept the whole or part of any tender.

Tenders submitted must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, returnable to unsuccessful Tenderers.

The following information is a brief specification of the buildings offered for sale:—

No. 5 Buildings. 125ft. by 37ft. wide, including verandahs, with Corrugated Iron and Planked Walls, Shahabad Stone Floors, Single Mangalore Tiles on Corrugated Iron Roofs, and panelled and Glazed Doors.
Value at date of erection Rs. 16,188 each.
No. 3 Buildings from 309ft. to 350ft. by 37ft. wide including verandahs.
Specifications as above.
Value at date of erection from Rs. 29,000 to Rs. 44,000 each.
No. 5 Buildings, 445ft. by 37ft. wide including verandahs. Specification as above.
Value at date of erection Rs. 37,000 each.
Besides numerous auxiliary buildings as detailed in Tender Form.
Total value of all buildings at date of erection is 5½ lakhs approximately.

D 8982

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY the 2nd May, 1921, at 3 p.m., (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Intimating that the leave of absence applied for by the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna has been granted by the Board and requesting that the vacancy may be filled up b the Corporation (b) Appointment of a Trustee on the Board.

2. Leter from Mr. M. S. Patel—Suggesting that a Technical School be established by the Municipality where instruction may be given in the vernaculars.

3. Letter from Mr. Raj Narayan Mitra—Suggesting that steps may be taken to have the boat-house on the Chowpatty sands removed.

4. Letter from Mr. Vasanji Mulji—Regarding the danger apprehended from the arrangement that is being made by the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency for the storage of petrol at their premises.

5. Letter from Mr. Baban Gokhalay—Suggesting that landlords should be compelled to provide metal or concrete tanks on the ground floor of houses for storing water and to have the water pumped up therefrom into the water tanks provided for flushing water closets.

6. Letter from Dr. H. DeSa, M.D.—Applying for a grant towards a hospital established by him at Cadell Road, Mahim.

7. Letter from Mr. Ayoob Imam Bux—Regarding the cancellation of the license previously granted to him in respect of his saw-mill at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Parel Road at Bhendi Bazar.

8. Letter from Mrs. Annie E. Moses and others—Regarding the nuisance caused by the working of an Aluminium factory at Love Lane, Mazagaon.

9. Letter from Messrs. Dubash and Co., Solicitors—Regarding the nuisance caused by smelteries at Nos. 18 and 22, 3rd Agiari Street.

10. Letter from Dr. H. N. Sirvai—Regarding the nuisance caused by quarrying operations at the Bhandar wada Hill.

11. Letter from Mr. Jamsetji E. Saklatwalla—Regarding the condition of privies of a bungalow on Vincent Cross Road, Dadar.

12. Letter from Messrs. Payne and Company, Solicitors—Regarding the nuisance caused by the unloading of coal in the Byculla Goods Yard.

13. Letter from Mr. Cowasji Framji Merhora—Regarding the supply of water at "Jamshedjee Cowasjee Tadiwalla Building" on Sun Mill Road.

14. Letter from Mr. H. Shamarao Nazir—Regarding a methods of disposing of sewage devised by him.

15. Letter from Messrs. Sevakram and Co., Public Assessors—Regarding the system of numbering houses in the City.

16. Letter from the Manager, World's Press Syndicate—Requesting that the Syndicate may be granted the sole right of using Municipal parks, playgrounds, gardens and other open spaces for advertising purposes.

17. Letter from Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, Bar.-at-Law—Suggesting the provision of Municipal gymnasia for the working classes.

18. Letter from Messrs. Velji Soonderjee and Co.—Regarding condition of Kazi Sayad Street.

19. Letter from Mr. Dhirajlal Chaganlal—Regarding the wastage of water in the City.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

20. Recommending a grant of Rs. 5,600 to meet the expenditure in connection with the presentation of an Address of Welcome to Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on his visit to India.

21. Forwarding a report regarding the writing off of the book value of certain unserviceable stores.

22. Recommending sanction to the payment of a special compassionate allowance of Rs. 114 to the widow of Ganpat Jiloji Thorat, late Mucadam in the Building Branch of the Executive Engineer's Department.

23. Recommending an advance of Rs. 1,000 for payment as a special grant for the year 1920-21 for the maintenance of the schools conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay.

24. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,300 to supplement the grant for the work of providing an additional flight of steps to Elphinstone Road Overbridge.

25. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Louis Panell and others, regarding the nuisance caused at a public latrine near Jenkin's House at Henry Road. Apollo Bunder, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

26. Recommending that a letter from Mr. F. W. Walters, regarding the condition of Municipal clerks, be referred to the Committee regarding the revision of the salaries of Municipal employes.

27. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Jagannath Tukaram and others, regarding insufficient supply of water, etc., at premises Nos. 48-50, Sadashiv Street, Kandewadi, be forwarded to the Commissioner for such action as may be deemed necessary.

28. Recommending a grant of Rs. 3,684 for the work of paving the floor of the buffalo stable at the Bandra Slaughter House.

29. Recommending additional grants on account of certain lapsed grants.

30. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the condition of 'Haji Suleman Building', opposite Hasali Tank, Dadar, Mr. D. B. Bhagwat and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

31. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Shivji Gosar, regarding frequent stoppage of water-supply during supply hours at Matunga be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

32. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Raghunath A. Gavde, regarding the way in which the Health Department carry

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. (Contd.)

on their duties in Mazagon, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

33. Recommending sanction to the work of extending the Grave-diggers' chawl with privies and washing places, etc., and at the Haines Road Hindu Cemetery, being carried out at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,612 and to an advance of the same amount being made for the purpose.

34. Recommending an advance of Rs. 2,50,000 for purchasing required for the use of Municipal Departments.

35. Recommending sanction: (1) to the expenditure already incurred during the official year 1920-21 on certain road schemes amounting approximately to Rs. 6,30,000 being debited in the accounts for 1920-21 against loan funds and (2) to the expenditure to be incurred during the year 1921-22 in respect of certain road schemes being financed from Surplus Loan Funds

36. Recommending that a letter from Mr. K. Natesan and others, regarding insufficient supply of water at 'Abbas Building' Hathi Baug, Love Lane, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

37. Recommegnding an advance of Rs 24,500 to meet the cost of the work of constructing a new Pork Market at Dhobi Talao.

38. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,708 to supplement the grant for the construction of latrines and urinals between the Town Hall and the Customs House.

39. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorised to lay a watermain in Parekh Street, and sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 8,045 to meet the cost of the work.

40. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,000 to meet the cost of the casket and other charges in connection with the address of welcome to the Right Honourable the Earl of Reading.

41. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the nuisance caused by the stagnation of sullage water round "Piroj Buildings," Matunga, Mr. N. R. Naraina Aiyar and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

42. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the muisance apprehended by them from the erection of paddocks for horses in the compound of the Byculla Club in front of their buildings, Mr .C. D. Vigers and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

43. Forwarding for information a letter from the Commissioner, regarding the present rising mortality in the City.

Letters from the Commissioner—

44. Regarding the insanitary condition of a private lane at Girgaum Road near No. 386, Thakurdwar.

45. Submitting a report regarding the feasibility and the cost of laying new mains or of employing other means for using sea water for watering roads, flushing drains, etc.

46. Regarding the question of continuing the test audit.

47. Requesting sanction to water mains of different sizes being laid in sections VII and VIII of the newly developed estate of the City Improvement Trust between Kingsway and G. I. P. Railway Dadar Station.

48. Forwarding statements showing the public roads, streets and lanes metalled and repaired, and the new roads built and acquired.

49. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

50. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

51. Forwarding returns of patients treated at the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals.

52. Forwarding a return of unwholesome foodstuff destroyed by the Market Department.

53. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1921.

54. Regarding the question of removing littre and dung from all milch cattle, bullock and victoria stables through Municipal agency, etc.

55. Requesting sanction to a special compassionate allowance of Rs. 102 being paid to the widow of Appa Bhawoo, late ward attendant in the Maratha Hospital.

56. Regarding the question of centralising Municipal road metal depots.

57. Requesting sanction to the survey work of Municipal water mains in the city being entrusted to the British Pitometer Company on certain terms.

58. Requesting sanction to certain proposals for filling in the posts of Medical Assistants in charge of Sections of the City in connection with the reorganization of the Health Department.

59. Requesting sanction to a revised scale of allowances being paid to articled pupils in the Engineering Branch as out-of-pocket expenses during their apprenticeship.

60. Requesting approval to a fee of Rs. 5 being levied for the hire of a Municipal Ambulance for half an hour's use.

61. Forwarding a notification regarding the election of Mr. Burjorji S. Cooper as a Councillor.

62. Regarding the question of allowing the Railway travelling public the use of a strip of the Charni Road Garden as an exit from the down platform at the Charni Road Station.

63. Reporting as to the object with which the erection of an Auxiliary Air Compressor Station, near the Bhandarwada Reservoir, has been undertaken.

64. Requesting sanction to certain new roads constructed by the Bombay Port Trust on the Ballard Estate being named as proposed.

65. Reporting on a suggestion that the rents of newly-built houses should be fixed by the Municipality.

66. Regarding arrangements for the construction of iron wagons for the removal of silt, etc., from sewers to Deonar.

67. Forwarding a letter from Bt.-Col. R. Markham Carter, resigning his seat on the Corporation.

68. Regarding the question of laying mains from Tansa to Vehar to take the overflow from Tansa Lake, etc.

69. Regarding the inconvenience and hardship caused to the suburban population

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. (Contd.)

owing to shortage of accommodation in the local trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines.

70. Requesting approval to a certain plot of Municipal land at Golanji Hill Road being exchanged for the City Improvement Trust land thereat.

71. Requesting sanction to a plot of land at Dadar Kumbharwada, being sold to Messrs. Ranchordas Madhovdas and Tricumdas Ranchordas.

72. Requesting sanction to a plan and estimate for providing a storm water covered masonry drain in Kandewady Lane.

73. Requesting sanction to certain buildings at the junction of Masjid Bunder road and Samuel Street being acquired for street improvement.

74. Rgarding the introduction of certain modifications in the Gas Lighting contract and the taking of periodic photometric tests as to the candle power of Municipal lamps.

75. Forwarding a report regarding the relationship between deaths from Pneumonia and deaths from Influenza.

76. Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being laid down for the proposed Dadar Kumbharwada Road.

77. Regarding the principles governing the liabilities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in respect of unwidth of overbridges.

78. Forwarding Government order regarding the appointment of Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, M.A., I.C.S., to be acting Deputy Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay *vice* Mr. R. P. Masani proceeding on leave.

79. Recommending that Mr. R. P. Masani, Deputy Municipal Commissioner, be granted, under the revised leave regulations, furlough leave in lieu of leave on private affairs already granted to him.

80. Requesting sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,06,041 to meet certain items of excess expenditure incurred in 1920-21.

81. Regarding the sale of sand and metal etc., to the Municipal Contractor, Major Gammon, by the Municipality.

82. Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1919-20 together with the Review thereof by the standing Committee.

Government letters—

83. Forwarding a letter from Major D. S. Johnstone, R. E., who resigns his seat on the Corporation and recommeding that the resignation may be accepted.

84. Appointing Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, B.E., B.A., (R.U.I.) to be a Member of the Corporation *vice* Major D. S. Johnstone, R. E., resigned.

85. Appointing Mr. H. J. Davis to be a member of the Corporations *vice* Mr. D. S. Shellim resigned.

86. Inviting the Corporation's suggestions in regard to the erection of public buildings on the Back Bay reclamation.

87. Regarding the Corporation's protest against the City Improvement Trust Board giving an option on land at Worli at a low rate.

88. Intimating that a consolidated draft bill for the amendment of the different sections of the Municipal Act will be forwarded to the Corporation for their opinion at an early date.

89. Suggesting that the qualification to vote in the Municipal elections should be the same as the qualification for a vote for the Legislative Council.

90. Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Forwarding copy of the accounts of the Board.

91. Letter from the Manager, Bombay Telephone Company—Regarding measures to be taken by the Company to efficiently remedy the grievances of the public in regard to the unsatisfactory state of the Telephone service in the City.

92. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, League for Combating Venereal Diseases, Bombay—Forwarding copies of the Third Annual Report of the League.

93—95. Letters from Mr. John T. Fry, the Hon'ble Mr. Phiroze C. Sethhna, O.B.E. and Sir Fazulbhoy Currumbhoy, Kt. C.B.E.—Applying for leave of absence from the meetings of the Corporation.

96. Letter from Mr. F. C. Griffith, O.B.E.—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.

97. Letter from Lieut.-Col. W. Glen Listen, C.I.E.—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution appreciating his services as a Councillor.

98. Letters from Mrs. W. Dunkerley and Mrs. J. H. Dunkerley—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of the late Mr. W. Dunkerley.

Schools Committee's letters—

99. Forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee's meetings.

100. Forwarding a resolution of the Committee recommending sanction to the service of Mr. D. G. Padhye, Secretary of the Committee, being further extended for one year.

101—102. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—(101) Reporting budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (102) Submitting a statement of outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Notices of motion—

103. From Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle, seconded by Mr. P. J. Marzban—For appointing Dr. S. S. Batliwala to be a member of the Committee regarding the transfer of the powers and duties of the Improvement Trust to the Municipality.

104. From Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle, seconded by Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman—For appointing Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, O.B.E., to be a member of certain Committees.

105. From Mr. P. J. Marzban, seconded by Mr. B. N. Gamudia—For appointing Mr. Burjor S. N. Cooper to be a member of certain Committees.

106. From Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle—For appointing Mr. N. M. Joshi to be a member of the Committee relating to the transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Corporation.

107—108. From Dr. Rastamjee N. R. Ranina—(107) for obtaining a report regarding the periodical examination of un-

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. (Contd.)

derground distribution mains and service pipes in the City and (108) for requesting the Commissioner to give publicity to the arrangement which exists for re-washering leaking taps at Municipal expense.

109. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, seconded by Mr. R. D. Hughes and supported by Mr. H. J. Davis—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. Herbert R. Greaves.

110. From Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle—For appointing Mr. N. M. Dumasia to be a member of certain Committees.

111. From Mr. Jehangir B. Baman Behram—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the extremely insanitary condition of Municipal urinals in the city and to reqest him to take adequate measures to maintain them in a sanitary condition.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

112. Regarding the appointment of Medical Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospital.

113. Regarding the proposed scheme for the construction of a new road from Hornby Road to Ballard Road.

By order of the President,

A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 23rd April 1921.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a (final) DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty-e per Share free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December, 1920, has been declared and made payable on and after the 9th May, 1921, to shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 17th April, 1921.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Registered addresses of the shareholders due course.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE.
Secretary.

3, Forbes Street, Fort.
Bombay, 20th April, 1921.

C9133

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Members of the above Association are hereby informed that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Association will be held on MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1921, at 12 noon (S.T.), at the Hall of the Association, to transact the following business:—

(1) To confirm the minutes of the preceding meetings.
(2) To consider the suggestions made by Mr. Begraj Gupta to the Cotton Contracts Board, and express opinion on the same.
(3) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the permission of the Chairman.

(Sd.) MANILAL M. PATEL.
For Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1921. R64.

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF THIRD CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD CALL of Rs. 20 per share on the Ordinary shares of the Company has been made by Resolution of the Board and in the terms of the Company's Prospectus dated the 20th July, 1920. The Call in question is due for payment on or before the 25th of May 1921, and remittances in respect thereof should be forwarded to the Registered office of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. J. KANGA,
Secretary.

Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
23rd April, 1921.

C9150

STEAMER FOR SALE.

Under instructions received from

HE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, LONDON.

FFERS are invited for the purchase of the following Ex-Enemy steamers.

Name of Steamer.	Gross Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Built
CHOW FA	1646	1056	1888
MANILA	1790	1100	1904
WONG KOI	1777	1115	1896
ANGHIN	1613	1001	1903

Terms of sale and full particulars may be ascertained in application to, and permits for inspection will be issued by Messrs. Boustead and Co., Ltd., Singapore; Messrs. Bulloch Brothers and Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie and Co., Bombay; and the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders should be lodged with Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Calcutta. The Tenders which must be in sterling will be opened on Friday, 17th June 1921, and must be valid for fourteen days after that date.

A deposit of five per cent. of the sterling amount tendered will be required to be made to the B. I. S. N. Company's Agents at the port of offer when the Tender is lodged.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
16, Strand Road, Calcutta.

C9008

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL STORES LIMITED.

INFORMATION.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Company has obtained Business Certificate from the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies and arrangements have been made to open a stores at the Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Those Shareholders who have not paid Allotment Money till now are requested to pay the same immediately so as to avoid the same being forfeited.

(Sd.) GOVERDHANDAS VALLABHDAS & CO.,

By Order of the Board.

Bombay, dated April, 1921. C 9086

NOTICE.

THERE will be three days races at Mysore on 18th, 21st and 23rd June, 1921. First entries close on 10th May, 1921. For particulars apply to

SADEG Z. SHAH,
Honorary Secretary,
Mysore Races.
C9114

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE a supply of water will be given in the following localities at the hours stated. These supply hours will be adhered to as far as practicable.

Ward	Locality.	orning upply.	Evening Supply.
A	Fort and Colaba.	5-30 to 7-30	5-30 to 1 a.m.
B	Bhendi Bazar, Pydhownie, Abdul Rehman Street, Mandvi Dongri etc.	3-30 to 7-30	5-0 to 6-30
C.	Kalbadevi-Dhobi Talao-Marine Lines, C. P. Tank Thakorwar etc.	Do.	Do.
D.	Girgaum-Khetwadi Tardeo, Grant Road etc.	Do.	Do.
E.	Mazagaon. Parel Road, Byculla-Jacob Circle, Nagpada etc.	Do.	Do.
	Pootka Tank-Naigam Soparibag Matunga etc,	5-30 to 9-30	5-0 to 6-30
G.	Worli-Fergusson Road, Mahim Dadar etc.	Do.	Do.

H. B. CLAYTON.
Municipal Commissioner for the City of
C 9143 Bombay.

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for 8,000 feet of 2½in. Rubber lined and 2,000 feet or 2½in. good quality Canvas Fire Hose in fifty feet lengths (without couplings) will be received up-to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 9th May, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 (without which no tender will be considered) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned who will on application give further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

T. C. GREENOP,
Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.

Fire Brigade Office,
Byculla, 23rd April, 1921. C 9134

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of 10,000 tons of Portland Cement, i.e., 2,000 tons a month. January 1922 to May, 1922, inclusive.

Blank forms of tender may be obtained at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Fourth Project Division, Old Customs House Yard, Fort, Bombay on payment of Re. 1.

Tenders should reach the office of the DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT before 12 Twelve Noon (S.T.) on the 16th of May, 1921, at which time they will be opened. For each tender earnest money of Rs. 200 in cash or Government Securities must be deposited with the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme. This will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers, and in case of the successful tenderer will be credited to him as part of his security deposit.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit in cash or Government Securities endorsed to the Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, Rs. 10,000 as security for the due fulfilment of his contract. The Director of Development does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to give reasons for the non-acceptance of tenders. He reserves the right to accept any tender in part only, against the total requirements stated.

Old Customs' House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, the 22nd April, 1921. TA9144

LEGAL NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership business carried on by our clients Messrs. MALUKCHAND KESHAVJI and MULCHAND MAGANLAL with one Mr. Nanchand Rajpal in the name and firm of Messrs. Malukchand Keshavji at 2nd Bhoiwada Bhuleshwar has been dissolved as from the Chaitar Sud 15th S. Y. 1977 (22nd day of April, 1921) and that the said business will hereafter be carried on by our clients alone in partnership at the same place and in the same name. Our clients will not stand responsible for any transactions or dealings done by the said Manchand Rajpal in the name of the said firm as from the above date.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALA,
Attorneys for Messrs. Malukchand Keshavji and Mulchand Maganlal.
C9139

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. NARAYEN SAKHARAM SARDESAI has this day revoked the Power of Attorney executed by him in favour of Anant Govind Sardesai on the 6th of March, 1914, authorizing the said Anant Govind Sardesai on behalf of our said client and behalf of the Hind Candle Works to do certain acts and every power and authority conferred on the said Anant Govind Sardesai the said Power of Attorney.

Any person or persons henceforth dealing with the said Anant Govind Sardesai under the said Power of Attorney will do so at his and their own risk and responsibility.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for Mr. Narayen Sakharam Sardesai.

Bombay, dated 21st April, 1921.
C9149

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs VELJI LHADHAR and MOOLJI SEVGHAND have contracted to sell to our client free from all encumbrances the leasehold lands and premises more particularly hereunder described. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift inheritance, underlease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Elaon Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust leasehold land situate at Manson Road, Carnac Bunder, on the Elphinstone Land estate of the Trustees in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,679 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 together with the godowns and other premises standing thereon assessed by the assessor and Collector of the Rates and Taxes of the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 4351 (1) and Street No. 223 and bounded on the East by Manson Road, on the west by Frere Road, on the north by plot No. 62 and on south by plot No. 64 which said premises form plot No. 63 of the area laid out by the Port Trust at Carnac Bunder aforesaid for a Rice Bazaar.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1921.

MADHOVJI & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C 9138

IN THE HIGH C[illegible] JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of Esmail Hassam late of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan, Inhabitant Cloth Merchant .....Deceased.

JOONAS HASSAM, of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhooj Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, the sole executor named in the said Will of the said deceased. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Ag. Registrar

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
The 7th day of April, 1921.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA.
C 9140 Petitioners' Attorneys.

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING for one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading, Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in detail, Rs. 8. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth), or copy or Horoscope.

Testimonials from all quarters.

Apply to B. R. SRINIVASAIYA,
Chamaraja Agrahar, Mysore.
R38

DOLLARS:—

Glazed, ironed turned by Mashinery with tip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY. 1

BOOKS, STAMPS

WANTED—Ambitious men to apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER" with one anna stamp. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, RAJKOT.
R45

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Officially sanctioned for the Hospitals, Dispensaries and Libraries of the Baroda State. Just published in Gujerati. "Social Diseases, Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases, and Sexology." By Dr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji. Consulting Surgeon Specialist. The Genito-Urinary Skin and Surgical Hospital, 237, corner Grant Road, Bombay, 460 pages, 34 illustrations. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, whence V.P.'s are despatched at Rs. 4-5. (2) S. GOVIND & Co., Sandhurst Road.
8448

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE OR

GARDEN PLOTS FOR SALE, of 1,000 sq. yd. each 5 minutes walk from Goregoan Station B. B. & C. I. Rly., Apply to Messrs. CHAUDHARI & MHATRE, No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort.
R 58

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-Keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS CALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

AT MATHERAN TUITIONS and SECRETARIAL WORK undertaken by an experienced graduate teacher with knowledge of law. Apply JOSHI, 117, Narayan Peth, Poona City.
R10

WANTED—A MUHAMMADEN, B.A., LL.B.T. (Bachelor of Teaching), having six years' experience as Headmaster with excellent credentials, wants EMPLOYMENT in any capacity, worthy his position. Also experienced in Commerce and is willing to take up work in that Department or with firms. Apply stating pay and work to Box No. 2086. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C9136

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—PARTNER with Rs. 20,000 to join a going concern dealing in Hardware, Metals, etc. Good connections. No brokers. Apply Box No. 2081, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C9119

AN young man desirious going America, for education in Agriculture wants loan of Rs. 4,000. Has also good experience of business. Can work as his agent, or secure Agencies or do any other work. Please write to Box No. 2078 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R 55

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—For office purpose, a big FLAT in the vicinity of Apollo Street, Fort, for immediate possession. Apply Box No. 2041, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2980

TO BE LET—For Hindus only, GROUND FLOOR, Gilbert Building, opposite Babulnath Temple. Four bed rooms with baths. Apply on 3RD FLOOR on the premises.
R44

LANDOUR.—TO BE LET Leadlis House Landour, near Woodstock College. Good, furnished and comfortable. Apply, RAHIM MULLA BAKSH, Londour, Mussoorie.
C9123

MUBARAK MANZIL—TO BE LET—SPACIOUS bungalow. Ground floor and upper floor at Reynolds Road Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHOY CHAGLA CO., Kharak Bazaar, near Musjid Bunder or Chagla Villa DADAR.
89 H

TO BE LET.—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nice compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road. Specially for Princess and Nobles. Apply RATANSHAW RUSTOMJI CONTRACTOR, Walkeshwar Road, No. 2, Dadyseth Estate.
R2947

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—One ½ ton to 1½ ton LORRY with body complete. Apply with price and particulars to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—One 2½ H. P. MOTOR 220 volts, must be in thoroughly good and working condition. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—MULES AND RING FRAMES new or second-hand. Apply with quotations and full particulars to Box No. 2039. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2973

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Double feed double Royal PRINTING MACHINES new or secondhand; and sell Oil Engines. Grinding Mills German Gold Rolling Mills etc. Apply CENTRAL TRADING AGENCY, Hira building, near Crawford Market, Bombay.
R 54

FOR SALE.—THREE LANCASHIRE BOILERS by Tinker and Shouton, brand new, size 30 by 7½ by 160 lbs. pressure, just imported. Highest offer above 35,000 will be accepted F.O.R. Lahore. Apply to Mr. BALAK RAM, Barrister-at-Law, Lower Hall, LAHORE.
C 9137

FOR SALE—The following brand new machinery of Mather and Platt's make:—4 Steel Vertical Open Top Circulating Kiers each 8ft. 6in. diam. by 9ft. 6in. deep with Steel Multitubular Heater 22in dia. 5in. C. I. Centrifugal Pumps. 2 H.P. Steel Circulating Kiers each 8ft. 0in. dia. by 9ft. 6in. deep with Steel Multitubular Heaters 22in. dia. 5in. C. I. Centrifugal Pumps. 1 7-Bowl Calender, 72in. wide on the face with 2 Chilled Iron Bowls 12in. and 14in. dia., 4 cotton Bowls each 22in. dia., 1 C. I. Bowl 20in. diam. Send offers to Box No. 2085 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C9135

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

TO SOLICITORS—Bills of Costs prepared from papers. Terms on application to VIDHILAL & SONDALJI, No. 25-28, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
R 1

FOR SALE—One Roll Film autographic 1A camera Graflex Reflex with Bausch and Lomb Tessar Lens, Focal Plane shutter working up to 1/8-1000 Sc. with plush lined solid leather. Price Rs. 400. (2) One K. B. Reflex Graflex Reflex with 6in. Cook-Anastigmat lens F4.6 Focal Plane shutter working 1/8-1000 Sc. 2 Film Packing Adapters. In plush lined solid leather case. Price Rs. 400. (3) One post card size Roll Film Goerz Tenax double extension with Goerz Dagor 1 ens. Compound shutter working up to 1-250 Sc. Price Rs. 200. All these are very high grade apparatuses in perfect order and in quite new condition. Please apply to Mr. Shivji Sojpar Dulla C/o Messrs. SHAMJI HEMRAJ & Co., 117/118, Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay. R61

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES FOR SALE.

GRAND RAFFLE OF MOTOR CAR, &c.—Please apply for books of eleven Tickets to Messrs. HASSAN & Co., Indoor Residency.
R 34

FOR SALE.—One 4 seater FAIGE CAR, One 2 ton NASH Lorry. For particulars and trial apply Box No. 2054 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 91

FOR SALE—A 4 cylinder 20 H.P. 5 Passenger touring STUDEBAKER in perfect running order and excellent condition. Price Rs. 6,000, or near offer. A 4 cylinder 20 H.P. Leon Bolee fitted with 5 passenger torpedo English body, in perfect running order, tyres almost new and car is in excellent condition Price Rs. 7,000, or near offer. A new 6 cylinder 20 H.P. 5 passenger Saxon car with standard equipments. Price Rs. 4,500. A 4 cylinder 20 H.P. Mass car with seven seater body, in perfect running order and splendid condition. Price Rs. 3,500. HORMASJI SORABJI AND SONS, 5, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
C 9103

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A MARINE ENGINEER, holding a First class certificate for a local mill. Apply to Messrs. VOSSONJEE MANJEE & CO., Agents, the New Kaiser-i-Hind Mill, Hornby Road, Fort.
R 36

WANTED.—A TIME-KEEPER for a printing press. Must be experienced and reliable. References necessary. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An experienced MINING ENGINEER for prospecting, etc Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2068, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 9148

WANTED.—CLERK, having experience of general office work. Apply stating previous experience and salary required to Box No. 2090, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C9148

WANTED.—A Parsi FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for a Local Mill. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 2091, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R68

WANTED FOR BOMBAY A LADY CLERK and man to dismantle and run a large diesel Oil Engine, and Dynamo 160 H. P. Apply to THE SERVICE PROCURING AGENCY, Linden House, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.
R 65

WANTED.—An experienced GEOLOGIST having special knowledge about formation of precious stones in India e.g. diamonds, etc., Geologist with knowledge of mining preferred. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2087, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C9141

WANTED—A qualified full-time LADY DOCTOR for attending to female operatives of a group of Mills in Bombay. Apply with copies of testimonials and mentioning terms to Box No. 2079, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 9109

WANTED—For a Colliery in Chanda District (C. P.) a THIRD CLASS MINING ENGINEER, having former experience and holding certificates to act as a manager for particulars apply to.—MULLA HASANALLY NATHOOBHOY, Chanda (C. P.)
R 37

WANTED—A qualified GRADUATE for a new appointment of Assistant Professor of History in the D. J. Sind College, Karachi. Monthly pay Rs. 150-25/2-225 with Provident Fund benefits. Apply to the PRINCIPAL with testimonials before 30th April, 1921.
C 8815

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS AGENTS and CANVASSERS for a well-established Indian Life Insurance Company in different parts of India. Terms liberal. Special allowance for guaranteed business. Apply Box No. 2063, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R15

WANTED for Overseas:—SHORTHAND TYPISTS, TYPISTS, a CORRESPONDANCE CLERK, OVERSEERS, SUB-OVERSEERS, SURVEYERS, DRAUGHTSMEN. Only experienced hands should apply, to THE SERVICE PROCURING AGENCY, Linden House, Landsdowne Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
R 66

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Pay Rupees 500 Rs. 50, Rs. 750. A General Manager for a leading old established Life Insurance Co., He must be well educated highly connected, energetic and capable controlling large offices. Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience accompanied by testimonials may be addressed to Box No. 2082, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 9121

WANTED—ENGINEERS with 2nd and 3rd Class Boiler Act certificate for condensers at Aden and Perim, must be good practical machines, able to carry out repairs on lathes and benches and read and write English. Salary Rs. 225 per mensem (with chances of a rise for able men), free quarters and water. Apply stating qualifications and age with copies of testimonials to the DEPUTY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of Military Works, ADEN.
C9101

WANTED for service in the Zanzibar Protectorate, a duly qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Period of engagement is three years in the first instance under an agreement. Salary Rs. 190 p.m. rising by annual increments of Rs. 15 to Rs. 255 p.m., month for first three years of probationary service and if confirmed Rs. 210 p.m. by annual increments of Rs. 15, to Rs. 225 p.m., Free quarters if available or allowance in lieu of Rs. 30 p.m. (if married) or Rs. 20, p.m. (if single). For further particulars apply in writing only with copies of certificates and diploma to: MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents in India for the East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay.
C 9129

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ENGINEER or a MISTRY to work on a Boring Machine. Apply—DAMODAR HARIDAS c/o Mulji Setha Market, Bombay No. 2.
R 47

WANTED.—Competent SHORTHAND-TYPISTS and TYPISTS. Only those experienced in Attorneys' office need apply to Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort.
C9131

WANTED—An experienced COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE, TYPIST, knowing Gujrati. Apply NOWROJI & BROS., Abdool Rehman Street, Dr. Nicholson's House.
R57

WANTED—A competent SHORTHAND TYPIST. Pay Rs. 135 per men shorthand mouth consolidated. Only competent testimonials should apply in writing with copies of testimonia to THE ELTCTRICAL ENGINEER GOVERNMENT P. W. D. Ridge Road Malabar Hill, Bombay.
C 9124

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—British made India Rubber suction Hose Pipes 2in. and 2½in. by 3 ply Best Grey India Rubber Delivery Pipes 1½in. by 3 - ply. India Rubber Sheets, steam proof from 1/16in. to 1in. thickness.—All fresh and from stock. No Brokers. Special rate for quantity. Apply Box 2083 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 9126

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS. supplied to H. M.'s Government Nos. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 350 Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 167 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the New Customs House, Ballard Road THIS DAY MONDAY the 25th April 1921 at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), the following goods:—

Rice, empty bottles, Florida water, cocoanuts, essence, cycle, skins, sample paint, toy boat, tea, baggage, Ostrich feathers, golf sticks, wearing apparels, timber scraps, scantlings, deck and cane chairs, miscellaneous goods, etc., etc.

1 Iron Flagstaff with nine stays, stay moorings, and signal yard complete.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES GIN FANCY CALENDERED OF THE WESTERN MILLS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 2nd May 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), by order of The Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., at their Cloth Shop, Cross Lane, Dadar Gally, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of Sha Mahadhavedass Harridass:—

100 bales each 70 pieces Gin Fancy Calendered No. 7501 each pieces 24 inch by 24 yards and 5 lbs.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th April, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE MILL STORE, SUPPLIERS AND SHIPCHANDLERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 CASES OF GOODYEAR RUBBER HOSE.

By the order of the party concerned and on account and risk of the consignee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY the 25th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

GOODYEAR RUBBER HOSE.

23 cases Wyoga Water Hose	... R. W. W
22 2½ in. by 4 ply	... 2,250 ft
1 2in. by 4 ply	... 50 ft
5 cases Wyoga Water Hose	... Plain
2½in. by 4 ply	... 1,100 ft
7 cases Wyoga Agricultural Suction Hose 2½in. by 3 ply	... 1,000 ft.
35 cases	3,400 ft.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES, DECEASED GODREJ SAFE AND INSOLVENT'S SAFES OF WELL-KNOWN MAKE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following household and office furniture such as drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, armed and armless chairs, tables, fancy teapoys, mirror door cupboards, book-stands, insolvent's safes of well-known make, and deceased Godrej safe, motors, cycles, etc., etc. Property of C. F. Cauie Esq. I.C.S. Deputy Controller of Currency of Delhi one Revolver of Colt make, Glassware and crockery ware Lampware, wearing apparels, curtains Lincusi skins, rugs, carpets, blackwood, tables, teapoy, picture frames, books, carved screen etc., etc. by the order of S. J. Chawksey and Liladhar Devajee appointed Receivers in the High Court Suit No. 3342 of 1920, the property of Madhavdas Kersondas deceased as under:

One Godrej safe, 4 gadies, 5 takias, 1 mehta box, one carpet, two silver lotas, one silver tumbler, pair of scissor, two yards, etc., etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvents:—

Re Ragunath Badrichand's—one safe, one mehta box, one small mehta box, gadi, takia, patalas Bad Coins for Rs. 6 six only.

Re. Ishwarlal Kalidas—One safe of "The Diamond Safe Co."

By the order of the party concerned—A big lot of mulls, dhoties, etc.

By the order of Ralli Bros. a lot of Mills.

By the order of office concerned and on account and risk of party concerned.

10 Horn Buttons, 500 Gross in a case.

By order of Insurance office concerned.

20 Casks Antimony Salt.

1 Case containing 500 Dolls.

50 cases orange Pico tea 95 lbs. in a case.

One Douglas motor cycle No. 139 U.P. A.P. Carriages, Horses, etc.

Bombay, 25th April, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th April, 1921.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 203. Prices Rs. 1-14 Liberal Commission to Agents and Local sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

On THURSDAY, the 28th April, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Essur Mansions, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass, best crockery and best plated and silverware, dining table and chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, electric lamps, drawing room suite, rich Dressden figures, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, one solid mahogany piano, rare old coloured prints, oil paintings and water colours, rich old blue China fancy cabinets, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, revolving book stands, cameras, single and double bedsteads, Singer Sewing machine, mirror door almyrahs, one cloth and gown press, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, easy chairs, etc., etc. The property of Captain A. F. Macdonald Clarke.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE AT PAREL HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, behind the Government House on the Parel Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, dining tables with and without arm chairs, side board and sideboard, rich woollen carpets, and durries, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfields, cabinets, ornaments, cabinets, writing tables, glass door bookcases, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, mirror and wash-hand tables, cloth and dressing gown presses, ice box, meat safe, utensils, etc., etc. The property of B. G. Gillett, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT MAHABLESHWAR KNOWN AS "CLIFTON HOUSE" AND "DULCI DOMUM."

Under instructions from Messrs. Sheriff Devjee Canji and Dawoodbhoy Nensy, executors of the estate of the deceased Dawoodbhoy Fazelbhoy, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 5th May next, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

All that parcel of land with the dwelling houses and bungalows known as "Clifton House" and "Dulci Domum" respectively being at Malcom Peth at Mahableshwar, Taluka Javli in the district of Satara, containing about twenty-two acres and three roods, registered as No. 4 on a certain plan in the office of Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, and bounded on the East by public road, on West by Borchester public road, on North by Lily Cottage and on South by Government Bungalow No. 5.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamnadas Vitram and Madon, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST BRANDS OF CIGARETTES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on account of the concerned the following.

197 cases "Pals" Cigarettes in packets of 10 in cartons of 500 in tin lined cases of 50,000.

40 cases "Sunset" Cigarettes in sealed tins of 50 in cartons of 500 cases of 25,000.

10 cases "Melachrino" Cigarettes in packets of 20 in cartons of 500 in tin lined cases of 25,000.

The samples for the above cases can be seen at the auctioneer's office.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 9 New Marine Lines the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware best platedware large dinning table, arms and without arms chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters drawing room suite, fancy cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, marble top chival glasses, roll top table, office chairs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, fancy, teapoys cloth and gown presses, single and double bedsteads meatsafes, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich carpets, etc., etc. the property of C. M. Ward Esq. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th April, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lands.

AUCTION SALE OF A TWO STORIED HOUSE AT THE MATHARPACADIE, MAZAGAON.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises by order of the owner the undermentioned valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Matharpacadie, Mazagaon in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy & seven-ninths square yards, or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3695 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5924, Street No. 44 and bounded on the West by the property formerly of Jond Jose Pereira, on the East by the property formerly of Estevas Valladares, on the North by the property formerly of Manuel Misquitta and on the South by the property formerly of Paulo Miranda which premises and hereditaments are at present in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to the undersigned.

NOTE—The above property will be sold with the guarantee of marketable title and the vacant possession of the 1st and 2nd doors will be given to the purchaser.

SALE ON SATURDAY, 30TH APRIL AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF very valuable substantial Household Furniture, made-to-order Glass and Panel Door Almirahs, Chesterfield Sofas, Milners Safe, Large Ice-box, English Cut Glassware, etc., etc. at the Ahmedi Mansion at No. 141 Motlibai Street, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ahmedi Mansions No. 141, Motlibai Street, Byculla the very valuable and substantial household and office furniture such as dining tables, rich polished dining chair, teakwood sideboards, specially made to order teakwood dumbwaiters, rich mirrored corner cabinets, chesterfield sofas, milners safes, drawing room cushioned sofas, iron bedsteads with mattresses, marble top washhand tables with crockery, specially made to order glass and panel door almirahs, rich panel door hanging cupboards, soiled linen boxes, specially selected best framed historical pictures, towel horses, electric table lamps, large ice box, Persian carpets, book shelves, writing tables with drawers, arm easy chairs, rich cut glassware English crockeryware, chinaware, etc., etc., the property of P. T. Toresen Esq., and others.

Catalogues are being published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

[illegible] SORABJEE
CAWASJEE & C[illegible]
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
[illegible] Bridge Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF COTTON WASTE AT THE FRAMJI PETIT S. AND M. CO., LTD., AT DAROOKHANA, MAZAGON.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Co., Agents, The Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. K. Thacker and Co., sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th April, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. at the Mills premises as above the following:—

Dirty Tailcut about 36 candies.
Dirty Roving Waste about 5 candies.
Frame Clearer Waste No. 2 about 2 candies.
Coloured Dropping about 11¼ candies.
Coloured Tailcut Dirty about 27 candies.
Cotton full pressed bales: Tares, 1 candy.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers; other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 27th April, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sales Rooms, the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—
Ex. S. S. "Kingsmere."
63 bundles cast steel for tools "J. E. Cr[illegible]n" Yellow Label.
Ex. S. S. "Olympia."
A H I K—5 Crates Asbestos Millbo[illegible]ds.

Framji
SALE OF COTTON WASTE at th[illegible] Co., Ltd., Petit Spinning and Manufacturin[illegible] and Co.
at Darookhana, Mazagon.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJ[illegible]tit Sons and will, by order of Messrs. D. M. Spinning and Co., Agents, The Framji Petit[illegible] Public Auc-Manufacturing Co., Ltd., sell April, 1921, at tion, on TUESDAY the 26[illegible]es as above the 3-30 p.m. at the Mills premduced and to be following waste already pt year:—
produced during the curr
Coloured Dropping.
Coloured Dirty Tailc[illegible]Willow Dust Flue
Coloured Cotton and Sizing Dirty Sweep-
Dust and Reeling ar[illegible]
ing. cent. will be required at
A deposit of 25 pe[illegible] the lot to the purchaser, the time of knocki[illegible] be declared at the time other conditions
of sale.

TO MILL SOTRES SUP-
IMPORTANTO SOAP MANUFACTURERS.
PLIERS AOF 30 TONS TALLOW.

SALRABJEE COWASJEE and Co. Messrs. [illegible]nstruction from Messrs. Nanu will, und[illegible]and Co., Attorneys for Mr. R. F. Hormasje[illegible] vendor and on account and at the Lantin[illegible]ae defaulting purchaser Mr. Hussonrisk o[illegible]borbhai of Valpakhadi New Road, sell ally [illegible]tic Auction at their Sale Rooms on by [illegible]ESDAY, 27th April, 1921, at 3 p.m. WE[illegible]), the following:—
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SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 25th April, 1921.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!

Nobody's Sal[illegible]
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THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS have already been the means of saving many a life.

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MADE FROM PURE GRAPES.

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Used by ROYALTY.
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Preventive and Curative
DISCOVERED & PERFECTED
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Extensively used and always found successful, the cure begins with the first dose, and all symptoms disappear soon after. During the last epidemic it
SAVED MILLIONS
For prevention and safety it is always advisable to keep a bottle at hand. Price Re. 1.

Can be had of
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AMUSEMENT,

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
GRAND SUCCESS OF SPLENDID NEW PICTURE BILL!
A grand 6 reel Photo-play:
"JUST A WIFE"
Adopted from the play by EUGENE WALTER. A page out the book of life as it is. She lived in the circle of high finance in the big cities. Do you believe in palmistry? She read his palm—and she read it right. He wanted to be a railroad king—and she made him one, but his child-wife in his absence was able to fill her home but not her heart. Her loneliness made him love her—and then her heart was filled.
Also a rollicking comic:
"THOSE PANTS."
Prices:—Rs. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

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THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD
TO-NIGHT
RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH OF THE ROCKIES
EPISODE 7. TROUBLED WATERS
EPISODE 8. DANGER TRAILS
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
FROGS HEART
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SERPENTINE TRAINS BILLIE
A 2—Reel Comic
TIME:
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POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
CINEMA MAJESTIC
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TO-NIGHT
Four Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
THE FOURTH INSTALMENT
of the Brother's Vitagraph Serial
THE SILENT AVENGER
featuring the popular screen idols
WILLIAM DUNCAN
AND
EDITH JOHNSON.

LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
at Charni Road
Monday 26th to 30th April
PATWARDHAN CIRCUS
and
Menagerie
Admitted by all to be the finest show of its kind.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT
3rd change of Programme
More clownish antics by Mr. FRANK.
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daring feats with his powerful
LIONS AND CHEETHAS
Greatly appreciated.
J. Carson's Wonderful Motor Jump
has become a household word in Bombay. Don't forget to see Frank and his
MATHEMATICAL DOG BOBBY
doing addition and substraction—an act defying all human intelligence. If you really wish to have an enjoyable evening please pay a visit to our Circus.
Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2 1 & As. 8.
V. G. PATWARDHAN, R. V. PATWARDHAN
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THE EXCELSIOR
TO-MORROW AT 9-45
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT!
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT!
OF THE ITALIAN PRIMA DONNA.
"SIGNORA GONSALEZ"
"SIGNORA GONSALEZ"
In excerpts from Famous Grand Operas
6-30 TO-NIGHT 9-45
LAST FEW NIGHTS
GEO. T. BATTY
presents
"THE NEW VERSATILES"
A Delightful Musical Cocktail of the choicest ingredients, served in an entire New and Novel manner.
"OUR GIRLS AND THEIR PHYSIQUE."

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To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE SOVEREIGN OF THE SCREEN
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
AND LOVELY
BEVERLY BAYNE
IN THE
"DIPLOMATIC SERVICE"
A Vivid Story of Love and International Politics. Adapted and produced for the
METRO PROGRAM.
"AROUND THE TOWN."

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES Ld.
present
"LIVE SPARKS"
featuring
J. WARREN KERRIGAN
and his own Company.
THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK
"CASH CUSTOMERS"
A POLLARD COMIC.

THE EMPRESS
COMING SHORTLY
"Dhruva Charitra"
produced by
MADAN THEATRES LD.
The first super "Select Oriental Films" Masterpiece. A Pouranic spectacle of unusual splendour,.
WATCH FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS
Present To-night a
VITAGRAPH SUPER-PRODUCTION
"THOROUGHBRED"
(7 Reels—7000 feet.)
featuring the celebrated, popular Star
ALICE JOYCE
A Comedy in the Programme.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS Present
TO-NIGHT
A powerful Indian Mythological Photo-drama.
"Krishna Sudama"
(7 Reels—7,000 feet.)
To-night 5-30; 7; 8-45, & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.).
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road.)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, 20th April, 1921

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indians	50
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Egyptian F.G.F. Spot Good Inquiry	7.90
Sakelaridis	17 75
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool— at closing time	May 11.79, July 12.38, Oct 12.90
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May 11.42, July 11.91

Liverpool, 21st April, 1921

Mid American Spot	28.02
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis	217 75

Liverpool, 21st April, 1921

May	7 93
July	8 18
Oct	8 46
Jan	8 62

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 20th April, 1921

M G Bengal Good	4 25
" Fully Good	4.75
" Fine	5.00
Bhownuggar, Good	—
" Fully Good	—
" Fine	—
No, 1 Oomra Good	5.25
" Fully Good	5.75
" Fine	6 00
M G No 1 Oomra, Good	—
" Fine	—
" Broach Good	6.70
" Fully Good	6 95
" Fine	7 20
" Scinde, Good	4.13
" Fully Good	4.63
" Fine	4 88

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, 20th April, 1921

Months	
Apl.	—
May	7.83
June	—
July	8.11
Aug.	—
Sep.	—
Oct.	8 39
Nov.	—
Dec.	8.48
Jan.	8.53
Feb.	—
Mar.	—

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 20th April, 1921

Months	To-day's Prices
April	7 71
May	7 85
June	7 95
July	8 10
August	8 21
September	8 31
October	8 39
November	8 46
December	8 52
January	8 56
February	8 58
March	8 61

Tone:—Quiet But Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 20th April, 1921

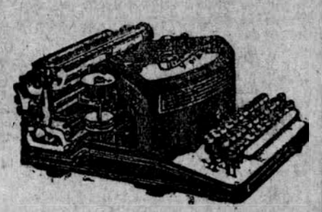
Months	To-day's prices
April	15 95
May	15.85
June	15.70
July	15.50
Aug.	15.40
Sept.	15.65
Oct.	15.70
Nov.	15.75

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 20th April, 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9 000
" Exports to Great Britain	4 000

No. 2 MODEL



Rs. 330 Complete with Case.
Columnator, Ball-bearing Carriage, Back Spacing Key, Margin Release Key, Automatic Ribbon Reverser, Wheel Escapement, Triple Line Spacer, Lighter, Touch, Highly Finisned
Empire Typewriter Agency,
281, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

" " to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York (May)	11.92
Futures at New York (July)	12.54
Futures at New York (Oct.)	13.10
Spot Cotton at New York	12.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.00
Futures at New Orleans (May)	11.62
Futures at New Orleans (July)	12.10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6
Demand Bills	3 92 50
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 1/2
" " Foreign	60 5/8

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 21st April, 1921

May	11 88
July	12 47
October	13 04

New York, 18th April, 1921

Demand Bills	3.92.25

MONEY MARKETS.

London, 20th April, 1921

Rentes 3%	57 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	35
" 2 months hence	34 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 o/o	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 1/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz)	—
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
" 7 day Market loans	5 1/2
Amount paid into the Bank of England Since 15th April 1920	—

London, 21st April, 1921.

Linseed Calcutta, April-May-June,	—
Nothing doing—	£15 7/8
English Best Selected Copper	£71
Standard Copper G M B	£69 5/8
Tin Block	£166
Rentes 5%	£42 1/2
Discounts Bank Bills 3 m/st	£63/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	£6
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	£7 1/8
" " " 6 m/st	£7 1/2

London, 21st April 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 7/8 Steady.
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/2 Dull
Bar Gold	104/8 Quiet

EXCHANGE.

London, 21st April, 1921

On London in Paris	43 95
In Italy	31 60
In Germany	258 00

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris	Francs 53 81

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 54
Christiania	24.70
Amsterdam	11.31.7/8
Switzerland	22.70
Belgium	53.08
Athens	60.35

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£13 1/2
Hongkong Bank	£95
National Bank	£35 1/2

METALS.

London, 20th April, 1921

English best Selected Copper	£71
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£70 1/8
Copper Braziers	£116
Yellow Metal	£10
Hard Spelter	£20 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£27
Tin Block	£163 3/4

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	71 1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	77 3/4
War Loan 5% 1920/47	88 1/2
Consols 2 1/2%	48 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	35 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterlin Loan)	55 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	47 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, May-June	10 3/4
Tone:—	
Plantation First Latex Crepe March.	11
Tone:—	

WHEAT.

London, 20th April, 1921

ROZARIO SANTA FE—32 1/2 lbs	
" " Afloat Sellers	£75
BARLETTA RUSSO—32 1/2 lbs	
" Cargo April-May, Sellers	£75
Do April-May, Sellers	£69
ARGENTINE PLATE—78 kg.	£75
AUSTRALIAN F A Q Paid	£76
Do Gradies A Paid	£71
" " B Paid	£65
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 496 lbs C I F Afloat Sellers	£76

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

April 20.

The market opened late in the afternoon owing to a meeting held at Marwari bazar for discussing the new scheme framed by Cotton Board Committee.

It opened at 3-30 p.m., for Fully Good M G April-May Broach for Rs 274 and July-August at Rs. 297 and finally closed at Rs. 276 and Rs. 300 respectively.

At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 297 and Rs. 301 and closed at Rs. 279 and Rs. 301.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, 23rd April, 1921

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	270
" " "	July August	301
Fully Good Bengal	May	211
" " "	July	223
Fine Oomra	May	244 1/2
" "	July	260

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1921

Fully Good Broach	April-May	274
" " "	July-Augt.	298
Fully Good Bengal	May	209
" " "	July	220
Fine Oomra's	May	244
" "	July	260

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1921

Description	Super-Fine	F Good	Good fine
M.G. Bengal and Sind			
" Punjab	260	215	260
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	258	248	233
M.G. Central P. No. 1	298	288	273
M.G. Central P No. 2	280	270	255
M.G. Broach	285	275	260
M.G. Punjab American	330	305	290

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, April 23.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29/9/6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 90/0/0.

EXCHANGE

T T on London 1/3-5/8
D D on London 1/3-11/16
3 M/st D A 1/3-3/16
D D on Paris Frcs 345
3 M/st D A Frcs 380
T T on Japan Rs. 188
60 D/st D P Rs. 181
American Cross rate S 3.93
Paris Cross rate Frcs 83.90
London Silver spot D 34-12
London Silver forward D 34-2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 80
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22 100
4 per cent Conversion Loan 70
4 per cent Terminable Loan 94
3½ per cent Paper 56-8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 62
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 96
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 62
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 96
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62

SHARES.

Market closed strong owing bears covering.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 2150, By Cotton 1020, By Dyeing 3270, Century 1105, Cent India 3540, Crescent 570, Colaba Land 2320, Currimbhoy 1340, David 1610, Fazulbhoy 1650 N. Finlay 943/8, Ind Bleaching 177/8, Ind Malwa 560, Kasturchand 1380, Kohinoor 2895, New Great 715, Pearls 390, Phoenix 705 xd, Simplex 535, Swadeshi 3740, Swan 955, Shapurji 307/8, Tata Mill 1450.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 630 xd, By Burma 565, By Burma N I 162/8 pr, Bt Burma Petrol 16/12, By Tramway 127/8, By Steam 310, Bundi Cement 40/8, Ind Cement 340, Katni Ord 225, Katni Defd 1450, New India Ins 3 dis Tata Ord 126, Tata Defd 575, Tata Oil 102/8, Tata Hydro 800, Tata Bank 23/8, Scindia Steam 19 dis.

NAGPUR FIRING.

COMMITTEE'S ENQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, April 22.

The Committee enquiring into the circumstances of the firing that occurred at Nagpur on the 28th ultimo examined one Rushankhan Sherali who was formerly a motor driver. Witness stated that he along with other persons was an eye-witness when one liquor shop was wrecked and destroyed and he recognised Udyaram and six others from the rioters while wrecking the liquor shop. Out of sympathy and bad treatment given to the wife of the liquor shopkeeper whose liquorshop was being destroyed he went to the Police Kotwali to report the matter. On the morning of the 28th March last there were stoning from all sides. Captain Armitage received several lathies and stones. He heard the noise of firing but he did not know who ordered it. There was no firing from within motor bus. Committee will resume sitting to-morrow. Enquiry has been going on quietly.

PUNJAB COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 22.

Two bye-elections are pending in the constituencies of the Punjab Legislative Council. The Amritsar non-Mahomedan seat for which Pandit Bhawani Shankar was returned has been declared vacant and a new election is to be held. Pandit Bhawani Shankar never attended the Council nor did he take the oath of allegiance and the due period having elapsed, the seat has been declared vacant. The other vacancy has occurred in the North-East Rohtak non-Mahomedan constituency through the unseating on the petition of Rao Bahadur Chauduri Lal Chand. The petition in question was presented by Mr. Chauduri Gordhan Das of Jassana and was heard by the Commission appointed for the purpose. Rao Bahadur Chauduri Lal Chand was returned unopposed and the ground on which the objection to his election has been upheld, is that the nomination paper of the rival candidate (the petitioner Chauduri Gordhan Das) was wrongly rejected by the returning Officer.

NO SURRENDER!

"WE WILL DIE FOR OUR HOMES."

MULSHI PETTA STRUGGLE.

MAVLAS REFUSE TO BARTER AWAY THEIR LANDS.

(From our Special Commissioner.)

MULSHI PETTA,
Thursday, April 21, 12-30 p.m.

Four months back pointing out to a Bhil playing with his arrow, I had asked my coolie on my way back from Sinhaghad, where Tanaji the right hand man of Shivaji had given his life, whether he would be in a position to fight the Bhil. My coolie replied me that he would not care to take the chance since the Bhil had a weapon and since the latter was getting on peacefully without disturbing his (the coolie's) quiet avocation. "Why should I think of my might," he asked me, "when I am earning enough to keep my body and soul together?" "The spirit of Shavaji's Mavlas is quite dead!" I muttered to myself. This was the idea of the Mavla's spirit that I got—for the coolie was no other than a Mavla.

DAWN OF A NEW SPIRIT.

But what I noticed this morning when I reached Mulshi Petta was quite the opposite. Over a thousand Mavlas with the orange banner—on which were inscribed the words "Satyagraha"—were being led by volunteers to the spot where the Tatas have dug for the construction of a huge dam. They were all prepared to give their lives and be part of the foundation of the dam. And this thing was outstandingly declared once more, when the Poona leaders came over here with the Collector's letter given below and asked for the opinion of the Mavlas about it. "The mother has saved us and our forefathers all these years We are prepared to die for her." This was the emphatic reply given by the men to the Collector's letter in the presence of the Government officials, who were invited by the leaders to be present. It is only to be hoped that these officials, who were witnesses to the scenes of the meeting will correctly represent the unanimous and emphatic feeling of the whole Mavla community and impress upon the Government and the company the seriousness—if not the futility—of persisting in their wild adventure.

THE COLLECTOR'S LETTER.

The Collector's letter, seems, so far, to be the only outcome of Monday's Conference between the company officials and the peasant's leaders, at the "Kesari" office. It runs as follows:—

From,
W. P. Hudson, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Collector of Poona.

To, Dr. V. D. Phatak,
Secretary Satyagrah Sahayak Manda'
Poona City 19th April 1921.

Sir.—I am informed by Mr. Bhabha Manager of the Tata Power Co., that you desire an assurance from me that Government is prepared to do its utmost to find land as compensation for any ryot expropriated under the Nila-Mula Scheme who wishes to have land rather than cash. also understand that you are prepared to explain this to the people.

I am very glad to give you this assurance, and hereby do so. But I confess it comes to me as a surprise that at this stage any such assurance should be asked for. When the Chief Secretary saw the deputation of the people's leaders on March 9th 1920, he said the same thing repeatedly, and also wrote to them to the same effect in his No. B. Mis. 1117 dated 12th March 1920. On various occasions I have myself asked the leaders verbally to do their best to ascertain the approximate number of ryots who wished for land, but so far they have done nothing. On the contrary Mr. J. T. Cadre on behalf of the Hakka Savrakshana Mandal on 27th January 1921, informed the Deputy Collector in writing that it was useless to move in the matter.

Finding that no assistance was to be obtained from the so-called leaders, I have also endeavoured to obtain information through the village officers, but without any success. Scores of the villagers have signed papers saying, that they would take compensation in cash; others merely ask for land in the Poona District of which only a *very* small area is available.

When I addressed a meeting of about 900 villagers at Mulshi on February 1st 1921, I again asked for the names of all who were willing to take land in exchange. All those who spoke said they did not want land elsewhere, and not a single name has been sent to me. You will not be surprised, therefore, that I do not understand why they should *now* be wanting any further assurance on this point.

As soon as I know that a certain number of the villagers are definitely prepared to think of settling elsewhere. I will move Government to put an officer on special duty to find the area required. But I am not prepared to take any such action as long as they maintain the attitude that they will not take land; it would be simply waste of public money. What I require is information in the following form from all who are willing to sette elsewhere.

(1) Name of ryot.
(2) Name of his village.
(3) Area of his land which is to be submerged.
(4) Proportion of land to be submerged under (a) rice (b) dry crop.

I do not know whether it would be in harmony with the principles of Satyagrahs for you to collect this information from the ryots in the course of their demonstration, but I suggest that it would be a more practical step than any taken hitherto in the course of this agitation.

I observe that complaint is frequently made that Government has not declared its 'Policy' in this matter, and that therefore the ryots do not know how they stand. This is quite untrue. The policy was clearly laid down by the Chief Secretary on behalf of the Government, in March 1920 and if the leaders have not taken the trouble to explain it to the people, the Revenue officers of Government have done so frequently. The 'Policy' is (1) the work is to be carried out (2) Government will spare lands for ryot who come forward and express their willingness to settle elsewhere. (3) To those who prefer to take cash, very liberal compensation will be paid. It is of course impossible to state the *amount* of the compensation, because that can only be fixed after careful inquiry in each case. But it will undoubtedly be extremely liberal, and will be paid long before the people have to leave their homes.

I have now given you the assurances asked for and explained the policy. It rests with you to take any action that you think fit. I sympathise with the ryots as much as any one, but as long as they maintain a "non-possumus" attitude, I can do nothing practical to help them. This dam is going to be built, for reasons which I explained at great length on February 1st at Mulshi. The best thing the ryots can do now is to make up their minds whether they wish to go elsewhere, or to accept the cash compensation and remain as workers on the dam for the next 7 years (as practically all the Andhra Valley ryots have done). Of course, it is not suggested, that any decision they come to now would commit them *finally*: at any stage in the proceedings they would be at liberty to change their mind about the *form* in which they will accept compensation: but I must have some estimate of the total area of land that will be required elsewhere, if I am to ask Government to have a proper investigation made.

Your most obedient servant,
Sd. W. F. HUDSON.
Collector, of Poona.

LEADERS CONFER WITH MAVLAS.

A batch of leaders consisting of Mr. Shivrampant Paranjpye, Dr. V. D. Phatak, Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Mr. L. B Bhapatkar, Dr. Pansule and Mr. Karandikar arrived here this morning and at 9 o'clock the Mavlas who had already gone to the Dam were called back to meet together to consider the proposals of the Collector and give a reply to it. Government officials including Mr. Kolhatkar, Mulshi Mahalkari and Mr. Shinde, Asst. Dist. Superintendent were also present. Mr. S. M. Paranjpye was unanimously elected to the chair. The letter was translated to the meeting by Mr. Bhopatkar, the pleader of the Satyagrah's (without any comments of his own). The President in homely language put before the meeting the Collector's proposals and exhorted the men to give their honest and frank opinion on the same, without being afraid of the Government officials or being shy of their helpers and sympathisers.

"WE WILL NOT SURRENDER OUR LANDS."

The majority of the Mavlas were absolutely resolved in their mind and did not want to wait. An old Mavla declared that for over six months they discussed and conferred; and after that they made up their mind to offer Satyagraha; the present was not the time to deliberate. They did not want gold; they did not want land. They wanted their Motherland and no body had a right to take it away from them. If anybody wanted to do that, they were prepared to offer their lives, for their lives were worth nothing as compared to what their Motherland had done for them. Another Mavla gave out his opinion to the same effect. Thus; though the Mavlas had arrived at their decision, the President at the request of Mr. Appasaheb Gadre gave them time to think over it and he adjourned the meeting for one hour. The leaders then withdrew from the meeting, leaving the men free to have a frank discussion among themselves.

AN INFORMAL MEETING.

Mr. Appasaheb Gadre and his brother Annasaheb tried to put the other point of view before the men who were, of course, adamantine in their resolution. The latter particularly laid stress on the wording of the Collector's letter, which declared the Government's attitude to proceed with the Dam, whatever might, happen. He asked the men whether it was right for them to resist such determination of a mighty Government whom they could not fight by arms. He told the men that he was one of those who would spare no pains to save the Mothe land, if he was sure he could do it. The Motherland could not be saved, and he would not give his life but would accept either compensation or other land. The Mavlas were all of the opposite view. They could not reconcile themselves to the prospect of living on other land or accepting money. They wanted their land and their land only.

SURRENDER—"NEVER."!

After an hour the full meeting reassembled. The President put the three proposals separately before the meeting, explained each of them thrice and took votes on the same three times. The men were unanimous about keeping the lands to themselves, without caring for compensation or other land. This was declared to the meeting amidst loud cheers. The President also took formal sanction of the meeting to permit Dr. Phatak to send a reply in those terms to the Collector.

SCHEME FOR A LEPER HOSPITAL IN INDIA.

AN APPEAL.

The following appeal has been sent to us for publication:—

Visitors to Leper Asylums in India must have noticed, that the inmates thereof are well cared for, being properly housed and clothed, and are given medicines so that their ulcers may heal. In fact, every effort is made to make them happy and forget their misery. All this they owe to the philanthropy of the men who run the Missions. But, notwithstanding all this, are they really happy? Can they be happy, torn away as they are, from their dear ones, with little hope of ever being restored to the bosom of their family? The fact is, the leper knows and feels that he is in an asylum which is different from a hospital. To a hospital a patient goes to get back as soon as he is cured. In an Asylum there may be plenty of comfort, but there is seldom any return from it to the near and dear ones.

In the past, several methods of treatment were tried from time to time at some of the Missions' Asylums. But the results do not appear to have been very encouraging. Chaulmoogra Oil, long recognised in this country as a remedy for some forms of leprosy, was, of late, tried. Intramuscular injection of it worked well in some cases. A great step in advance has recently been taken by Sir Leonard Rogers, who has prepared Sodium Gynocardate from Chaulmoogra Oil. The intraveinous injection and internal administration of this preparation have raised high hopes in some quarters. It is, however, too early to pronounce this remedy a cure, as it has not yet passed the stage of experiment.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

We are told that the Secretary of the Leper Missions is arranging with the help of the Government of India, for an extended trial by some 15 or 20 qualified medical men and women, of the most successful remedies yet discovered. In this way the Mission is doing its best to help solve the problem of the best treatment for this baffling disease. H. E. Lady Chelmsford has been very kindly taking an active interest in this matter. It is hoped that the experiment will be pushed on with vigour by the kind-hearted persons who have taken it in hand.

THE GIGANTIC PROBLEM.

So far so good. But is it enough for the solution of the gigantic leper problem in a country like India, where there is hardly any district which is free from these miserable sufferers? According to the last census, there are over 109,000 lepers in India, but those who are more competent to form an opinion put the number at 150,000. At present only a small fraction of this large number is being cared for in the Asylums and the "Mission to Lepers" is taking the lead in this direction, having some 6,000 of these sufferers in its Homes. But the situation in the asylums is gradually becoming more and more serious. In 9 of them there is much overcrowding; at 6 other Homes the accommodation is not sufficient and in many cases lepers who desired admission to them had to be turned away, while in 10 asylums new buildings are needed. Indeed there is undoubtedly scope for a good many more leper asylums in different parts of the country than what we have at present.

Giving full credit to the Mission people, the Government and the philanthropic physicians who are searching for a sure cure for this fell disease, we think it would be hardly superfluous if we worked on our indigenous lines also to solve the leper problem. We have had a system of treatment of our own. Though the Westerners have not as yet been able to discover the root-cause of this disease and for the matter of that they are very doubtful about its treatment, we had developed a rational system of treatment amongst us. Only one of our indigenous remedies—viz., Chaulmoogra oil —has so far been tried by the Westerners and found successful. But that does, by no means, exhaust the list of drugs known to Indian medical science which have been tried and found efficacious.

WORK ON INDIGENOUS LINES.

According to our Shastras, there are eighteen kinds of leprosy. And for all these 18 forms, there is not one fixed method of treatment. Each form has its own treatment; and the treatment of any particular form also varies according to variations in the symptoms, general constitution and the temperament of the patient. The subject has been discussed in many of our Ayurvedic books, such as *Dravya Guna, Panchana Sangraha, Bhabaprakas, Ayurvedic Samhita*, etc.

The ancient Rishis traced the causes of this loathsome disease and prescribed remedies. Of the drugs for internal administration, *virechakas* or purgatives, *vamans* or emetics, and blood purifying drugs were most extensively used. Medicated oils and *ghees* were given for external application, over the affected parts. *Anantamula, Gulancha, Nim, Rudravanti, Chirata, Haritoki, Amlaki, Bahera* and other medicines were largely used in the treatment of this disease.

It requires, however, no small amount of experience to be able to select the right drug, to regulate the doses and to choose the form in which it should be used. A mere acquaintance with our indigenous drugs and their properties will never enable a person to treat successfully cases of leprosy. He must study the disease and must undergo a course of practical training under an expert, learning the properties of drugs and testing their efficacy by experiment. He must observe minutely leper patients in the various stages of treatment and dress their sores and ulcers, etc.

A LEPER EXPERT.

Fortunatety, we have, in our midst, an expert in our indigenous system of treatment. He does not treat with "secret medicines." The drugs which he uses are all "Shastric." He has already given practical demonstrations of his marvellous powers of cure. He has successfully treated several cases of leprosy which the authorities of the Albert Victor Hospital at Belgatchia, Calcutta, placed under his care. He carried on experiments under the direct supervision of such eminent men as Sir Pardey Lukis, Dr. R. G. Kar, Mahamohopadhya Kaviraj Gananath Sen, Babu Sishir Kumar Ghose and others. He himself learnt the indigenous system of treatment from his father, who had effected several marvellous cures in Hyderabad (Nizam's Dominions) and other places. But, unfortunately, he has no son or relation to whom he can bequeath the knowledge which he has acquired. He is however, desirous of training up a devoted band of students, who are really anxious to learn the indigenous system of treatment, in which he has developed such remarkable skill.

THE SCHEME.

The gentleman in question built a Leper home at Salkea at his own cost in 1905. It has two permanent beds with accommodation for two more. Here a large number of cases have been treated and cured. It is necessary to expand and develop this small nucleus of his noble work. For this purpose it is necessary to have a hospital at a place which is (1) central in position, (2) good in point of health for lepers, having a mild temperature all the year round and (3) near a Hindu shrine or a big city to secure public patronage The gentleman is willing to give his services entirely free to this hospital as also to train up a few young men of a self-sacrificing spirit who would take a vow to devote their lives to ameliorating the condition of the lepers and to transmit, in their turn, their acquired knowledge to equally ardent young men who would similarly bind themselves to take up this noble cause. The gentleman is just approaching the evening of his life and has determined to pass his last days in devotion and prayer and it is for us to see that the valuable knowledge he has acquired is not lost to the world by his death.

The fact is, once it comes to be widely known that there is at least one leper hospital in India where patients may go not to place themselves under confinement but to have their disease healed, the lepers will take heart once again and shower their choicest blessings on all those through whose kind offices this institution would become an accomplished fact. Indeed, if the scheme is carried through, a large number of these unfortunate sufferers inhabiting all parts of the globe will have a new lease of life, by the actual cure of the disease. What a glorious day would it then be for India to have patients even from the Western countries for the purpose of having their leprosy cured here! Another fact may also be considered. Once this treatment becomes the property of a public hospital and passes among those who are wedded to science and have no other occupations to distract their attention, it would undoubtedly continue to improve till it attains perfection at the hands possibly of even worthier and more qualified men than its present possessor.

THE COST OF THE UNDERTAKING.

So the first thing necessary is a hospital. Even if it be started on a humble scale, a lakh of rupees would, at least, be necessary at the outset for the construction of buildings and the maintenance of the institution. To be of any practical use, the hospital ought to have accommodation for at least 16 patients with arrangements for future extension. Lands and buildings for such a hospital may require an initial expenditure of Rs. 25,000. Each bed would cost about a rupee per diem. So if we begin with 8 beds, the monthly expenditure under this head will be something like Rs. 240. Contingent expenditure, at present, may be fixed at Rs. 72 per month. The total monthly expenditure of Rs. 312 will be just met from the interest of the balance held in reserve, Rs. 75,000, if we can secure 5 per cent per annum on a good investment. Attempts might then be made to maintain the remaining beds from donations and monthly subscriptions from the generous public, which are bound to flow in as soon as the first batch of patients is released after cure and the success of the institution is known to the public. I know there are men in our country who have the means and the inclination to serve suffering humanity and I have no doubt that this form of philanthropy will appeal to many. One lakh is not much and, I believe, ten men may contribute to this really great work at the rate of ten thousand each or even one single individual may undertake the work if he realises how noble is the cause.

The expert of whom I write is none other than the well-known leprosy-curer Pandit Kripa Ram. I may here mention that the Pandit who has already given a large number of public trials with eminent success as to his skill, many of which have been recorded in the public organs and in his book "Leprosy and its Treatment," is quite willing over again to give demonstrations of his treatment to intending donors. For example, anybody willing to contribute, say, Rs. 10,000 to the fund, will have the right to select two of the worst cases of leprosy, and make them over to the Pandit for treatment and to satisfy himself that a cure has been effected before he donates the sum to the committee organised for the purpose.

I have approached some leading men of our country, who consider the project to be quite feasible and have agreed to serve on the committee to carry out the scheme as soon as one is formulated. The present paper is intended to obtain the views of the general public and the philanthropically disposed people on the subject. Should the above scheme appeal to any liberal-minded and patriotic gentleman, he will kindly communicate with the Pandit at 8, Nandibagan Lane. Salkea P. O. (Dt. Howrah).

PIYUSH KANTI GHOSE.
"Amrita Bazar Patrika" Office,
Calcutta.

The wedding of Miss Nehru, daughter of Pundit Motilal Nehru with a Calcutta Barrister will be celebrated in Allahabad on the 6th May.

A Rangoon message of April 23 states that Mrs. Coutts has been appointed assistant shorthand writer in the Chief Court. She is the first woman so appointed in Burma. (A. P.).

NO FAITH IN BRITISH PLEDGES.

EMIR FEISUL'S DECLARATION.

REGRETS HOSTILE ATTITUDE OF INDIAN MOSLEMS.

WILL ISSUE MANIFESTO ACKNOWLEDGING KHALIFA.

Mr. T. Kaderbhoy, an Indian Khilafat Worker, sends us an account of a highly interesting interview he had with Emir Feisul, son of King Hussein of the Hedjaz and ex-King of Syria, who is understood to have been offered by the British Government the Kingship of Mesopotamia. Mr. Kaderbhoy's interview took place on board the P. and O. ship Malwa on the morning of the 11th instant. The Emir was returning by the boat to Port Said on his way to Mecca and Mr. Kaderbhoy, who was on the same boat, coming to know of the fact, sought and obtained the interview with the help of the Emir's Secretary, Rustem Hyder Baig.

I was seated (says Mr. Kaderbhoy) in the lounge of the 1st class saloon when up came the Secretary Haider Baig followed by the Emir. The A.D.C. pointed out to me that the second gentleman wearing a short beard and a well tailored English lounge-suit was the Emir. It was very easy for me to recognise him since I had seen him in the English cinema and pictorial papers as a faithful Ally or in other words or as pet darling of England at the time when Mr. Woodrow Wilson, the late President of America was in London with his 14 points to grant peace to the troubled world. The introduction having taken place, we all withdrew to the cabin below and sat down to exchange views. The Emir carried on conversation in Arabic with occasional use of French expressions to show his feelings while I in English and the Secretary was the medium of each other's understanding since he spoke both Arabic and French. At this meeting which lasted over an hour and a half, every possible question even the policies of England and France was thoroughly discussed, the main purport of which is as follows. During the course of interview, I had the opportunity of observing him closely and I could see that he realised the utter seriousness of the position of his father and himself and the desperate state of affairs existing in the Islamic world. He looked at times very gloomy and sad and his mind indicated nervousness and tension.

Attitude of Indian Moslems.

The Emir commenced by asking me whether I had known Messrs. Gandhi, Shaukat and Mohamed Ali. I replied that I had the good fortune to know them well and that I was a co-worker with these great leaders of India in my humble way. He said that he had felt highly grieved as to the hostile attitude the Moslems of India had taken up towards his father and himself. I said that it was perfectly natural that it should be so because of the part he and his father had played during the war and were still playing towards the Sultan of Turkey whom the Moslems of India owned as their Khalifa and whose name was mentioned five times a day in their prayers throughout the length and breadth of India and that the machinations and plotting of England were of no avail as far as the Moslems of India were concerned. The attachment and devotion that were manifested by the Moslems were simply phenomenal on account of the adverse position of their Khalifa (may the choicest blessings of Allah protect him), to which the Emir responded "Al Hamdulillah" and that nothing on earth was going to shake that hold. It was also natural that they viewed with horror the action of his father and himself who by siding with the enemies of the Khalifa had earned for them not only intense hatred but curses were invoked on them in every part of India This was rather too much for the melancholy Emir, who all along was smoking cigarettes. He threw his cigarette down in utter dismay and said to me rather in an angry voice that he and his father were solely responsible to Allah for their action and that whatever they had done they had done in good faith and in the service of Islam because their hostile action was only directed towards one small section of the Turks namely the members of the Committee of Union and Progress and that they had harboured no ill feeling towards the Sultan and that they were always animated with the brotherly feelings towards other sections of the Turks and this was even seen to-day when the Arab officers and levies were fighting with the Turks against the Greeks in the defence of the Turkish homelands.

I responded that it was all very well, but the Moslems could not forget the part he and his father had played in helping the enemies of the Khalifa, whose one and sole object was to destroy Islam by destroying the independent state of Khalifa and that therefore their action was a challenge to Islam.

"No Faith in British Pledges"

The Emir observed that it was a matter of pure misunderstanding which could easily be removed so that peace and concord may once more be visible in the Islamic world and particularly in Moslem India. He also said that it was a matter of great regret to him to have to say that he had no faith whatsoever in England and that French expression "Anglais Menteurs" to England was being all along because it was apparent that England to fulfil her pledges given to him and his father would have to fight France which England would never do, and at this juncture he uttered a French official paper—of 7th or 8th April, show his feeling of resentment. He also asked his Secretary, Haider Baig, to go and get a copy of the "Le Temps"—the French official paper—of 7th or 8th April, which was shown to me, containing a leading article warning England to beware of the Turks and Arabs, the former of whom were contemplating an attack on England in Mesopotamia and the latter an attack on France in Syria and that England should cease advancing the claims of this Bedoin Arab. The Emir nearly cried in anger when he showed me this article. He said that France was their enemy and sooner or later the Arabs had no other alternative, but to fight France because of the French policy which was detrimental to the interests of the Arabs.

A Surprising Announcement.

At this juncture he made an announcement which nearly astounded me. He said that he had very much regretted the Moslem resentment towards him and his father and that it was their duty to remove the cause of this misunderstanding. He was hastening to Mecca to see his father King Hussein and that immediately he reached Mecca, he, his father and brothers would cause to be issued a joint manifesto duly signed by them to the effect that they declare most emphatically and in explicit terms to the world in general and especially to the Islamic world in particular that they had no claim whatsoever to the Khilafat and that he honestly believed that the Sultan of Turkey was the rightful Khalifa of the Islamic world and of them and that so long the Khalifa was under duress and at the mercy of the Entente's guns, in accordance with Islamic principles the Sultan ceased to be a Khalifa because the Khalifa ought to be a free Agent and absolutely independent.

I said that such a manifesto would certainly remove the soreness and would bring about peace, contentment and better spirit in the Islamic world. I asked him whether it would be possible for him to give me such a message signed by him in order to bring about better understanding in India. He said that it was not possible at the present moment because such a message had to be signed by his father and several members of his family, but whatever he stated to me would become fructified immediately he reached Mecca.

Anxious to make Peace with Turkey.

He said he was most anxious to make peace with Turkey and that he had spoken to Bekir Sami Bey, whom he had seen in London, because in case of attack on the homelands of the Turks, the Arabs as brothers in faith would most willingly fight even their Ally England. He further observed that when he was in Paris last summer, M. Venizelos, the ex-Prime Minister of Greece, had called on him at his hotel to interview him with regard to his attitude in case the Greeks occupy Constantinople. He at once declared to him in most emphatic terms that such an occupation would be resented by the Arabs and that they considered Constantinople as the sacred seat of Khilafat and as such they would fight the Greeks to a bitter end till Constantinople was restored to the Turks.

He asked me whether I would urge upon the Mahomedan leaders the absolute necessity of sending an Indian Delegation to Mecca to see his father and himself because a conference of this nature amongst us was of vital importance with a view to the discussion of Islam, so that the desperate state of affairs existing in the Islamic world may disappear and in its place, harmony and concord may reign once again in Islam.

I said I would do my best for the realization of his wishes by the submission of his views to the Moslem leaders in India. He once again offered his salutations and we withdrew after a hearty embrace in the Islamic fashion.

Emir as an English General.

The second day, to my great surprise, M. Rustem Haider Baig came to see me on the deck of the 2nd saloon and asked what I had thought of the interview. I said I was thoroughly satisfied with the views of His Highness and the position taken up by him and his father was not only most correct, but judicious and as such would meet with general approbation in the Islamic world. He said the Emir was most anxious to do all that he could to remove resentment and as soon as he reached Mecca, a joint manifesto would be immediately issued to that effect. He gave me three cards, two from the Emir, which the Emir had sent me, one a big one with his full name and address in English and Arabic and another a small one giving "Faissal" as the name in English. He also gave me his card and requested me to write to the Emir and himself at Mecca informing them as to the position in India. He also asked me to give my cards for the Emir and himself in case the Emir wanted to write to me.

We arrived at Port Said and the Malwa was drawn up just facing the new Custom House and not facing the jetty or entrance where generally the P. and O. ships are seen lying. To my great surprise, I saw two regiments of Gurkhas drawn up with their English officers in the compound of the building and the Emir in the Admiralty yacht was taken ashore here dressed in the full uniform of an English general and not as an Arab! No sooner the Emir in English uniform landed, some sort of command went up and the Gurkhas stood smartly erect and the Emir inspected the guard-of-honour and took salutes. A few Anglo-Indians shouted that it was a good "tamasha" and so the son of the King Hussein disappeared, followed by his Arab orderlies.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for China and Japan per s. s. Bombay Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s. s. Inverie via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 28th instant.

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A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

THE GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI will give a benefit performance on SUNDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m., (S.T.). the proceeds of which will be sent to Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN. It is hoped the public of Bombay will not neglect to patronize the performance.

"Swayamvara" will be staged in the Elphinstone Theatre:

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MATUNGA TRAGEDY.

A GENERAL MEETING of the C. K. P. residents of Matunga, was held on 21st instant when "THE VIRARATNA PRABHAKAR SULE SMARAK FUND COMMITTEE," was formed to commemorate the unselfish and daring deed of Mr. Prabhakar Balkrishna Sule, who lost his precious life in trying to save a Bania family attacked by armed dacoits on the night of the 6th March, 1921. Several sympathetic members of the public have already expressed their desire for such a committee coming into existence. It is proposed that the memorial will be in accordance with the general wish of the subscribers. Sympathetic and appreciative members of the public are invited to forward their subscriptions and suggestions regarding the memorial to the joint Secretaries on the following address:—

V. T. PATANKAR, B.A., L.L.B.,
Joint Secretary,
"The Viraratna Prabhakar Sule Smarak Fund."
Khada Matunga Rangaries Chawl,
R 60 Bombay No. 19.

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In response to numerous enquiries for copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" in which the above article appeared reviewing the Viceroyalty of Lord Chelmsford, a reprint of the same is being issued . . . .

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, April 25, 1921.

WOMAN'S WORK.

The lecture which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu delivered on Saturday at a meeting organised by the Bhagini Samaj on "Women and National Service" is a trumpet-call to the women of India. "Swaraj", said Mrs. Naidu, "must be not in politics alone; it must be able to effect a complete change in their lives and in their homes. Indian women were supreme in their homes; they directed all household affairs and they were queens there. They were the custodians of their religion in their homes, and of their ancient culture, and on that account they could take a leading part in the movement for the winning of Swaraj for their country. They must bring up their children to be truthful, God-fearing and patriotic. . . . Children must be taught the duty they owe to their Bharatamata. To do all this it was essential in the first instance that women must be educated." Mrs. Naidu made it perfectly clear that by education she did not mean university examinations and degrees or any imposed deference to foreign standards. Though she did not actually say so it is clear from what she said that by education she meant organisation of Indian women for the preservation and development of that ancient culture and religious spirit, of which they are the guardians in every home. Eastern women can be organised *as women;* European women having no tradition of separate rights or dignity or organisation, from centuries of legal identification of their rights and dignities with those of men became purely imitative, and when they struggled for emancipation they organised themselves *as men,* with men's ideals—a very serious mistake which led social chaos.

We have often had occasion to point ut the fallacy of the European contenon that the Oriental is inferior to the uropean, when there is in fact so great difference, that to talk of superiority or inferiority is quite irrelevant. In exactly the same way we would point ut that the prevailing notion among men that woman is inferior to man is false. Woman seems inferior when udged by the standard of men, precisely as man would seem inferior if judged by the standard of women. To call a lily an inferior rose would be the height of folly; yet human creatures in their udgment of each other are committing ast such folly every day. The way of mancipation and advance for Asiatics is ccording to the standards and upon the round of Asia; according to the standrds and upon the ground of Europe if they are so deluded as to accept t ose tandards and that ground, they are for ever doomed to the inferiority which is implicit in all imitation. Similarly the ay of emancipation and advance for women is according to the standards, and upon the ground, of womanhood. hat is what the feminists of Europe have not understood. By the facts of urope's history and the view of woman as a mere inferior of man, women who seek emancipation there have found themselves opposed to men by orce of circumstances and therefore in a vengeful, self-assertive spirit have sought to rival men in men's own sphere. The fact that several women have succeeded in this effort has not dvanced the cause of Western womanhood as a whole; rather it seems to us, that it has injured that cause by tending to reduce the woman's dignity. However that may be, there is no doubt that Europe has nothing useful to teach Asia with regard to woman's status, rights or dignity; and yet it is pretty certain that if the problem of the "emancipation" of Indian women were left to the "emancipated" Indian men, European ideals and education would provide the standard—a standard which means degradation to the woman of the East, "the guardian of religion and of ancient culture," the priestess of the Holy of Holies of the life of Asia. That is why we are so glad that Indian women are awaking to the need to organise their power under their natural leaders for the purpose of emancipating themselves in their own way; mindful of their religion and their ancient culture, which, being their own, mean more to them than anything that Europe has to show or teach.

The present condition of woman in all communities leaves much to be desired; and it can be effectively and generally improved , only by the organised, nited work of women. The hardships, nnecessary sufferings and injustice borne by women of the poorer sort are evident and have at least this mitigation that they are known to neighbours and, when they pass the limit set by public opinion mong men as typified in the policeman, the policeman steps in to protect the sufferer. A powerful feminist organisation could mightily improve the state of working women in matters still outside the purview of the law. But there is a sphere impervious to law or public opinion or any instrument of uman justice known at present. We efer to the "magnificent" seclusion of the highest ladies of the land. Behind the veil of that magnificence, what persecutions, cruelties, injustices have not been perpetrated upon women who, if ndian womanhood had been emancipated, would have been its most enlightened leaders. *Baliq bashdan qauqar* says a urkish proverb. (The fish rots from the head.) And if the unjust treatment of women is a proof of rottenness, the stories we have heard of their ill-treatment in some Indian princely houses would suggest that certain grandees and their sycophants are worse than scavengers this respect. A powerful organisation representing and protecting Indian womanhood is needed by the "rich" no less than by the poor. We wish the movement now inaugurated by some patriotic ladies of Bombay a rapid growth and such complete success that, a little while, the fear of it may be in palace and in hovel, wherever men conspire to injure or defraud a woman. Thus will Indian women not only prove themselves the guardians of their religion and their ancient culture, but also show a light to guide their Western sisters.

THE AMIR FAISAL AND ISLAM.

We publish elsewhere the full account of an interview given by the Amir Faisal to Mr. Kaderbhoy of Bombay on board the s.s. Malva on which both were passengers. It was given as a message from the Amir to the Indian Musulmans and to their Hindu symathisers in explanation of his attitude nd that of his father, the Sharif Huseyn. towards the Khilafat during the war. The preliminary question which he put to Mr. Kaderbhoy, as to whether he knew Messrs. Gandhi, Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali, implying that if he (Mr. Kaderbhoy) was unacquainted with those gentlemen he (the Amir) would not consider it worth while to talk to him, shows this intention clearly; and we think we can divine the thought which moved His Highness. It was, if 're mistake not, to obtain support from India for his own and his father's negotiations with the British Government. In so far as those negotiations are directed towards the liberation of the Muslim Holy Land from Christian rule, that support is his already without asking. But it will require much more than the matter of this interview to reinstate the Sharifian family of Mecca in the good opinion of the Muslims of the world; and Indian Muslims have a special grief against them, since their own action as British subjects in supporting Britain in the War as been compared with that of the elf-seeking Arabs of Hejjaz unjustly; r the Arabs of Hejjaz succumbed to the personal temptation of gold and romises of wide dominion; while the ulk of Indian Muslims were deluded by ost solemn protestations into the belief that there was no idea of a crusade gainst the Muslim Empire in the minds of British statesmen, whose aim as only to rescue the Caliph from the ands of wrong advisers who were harming Turkey; and also by most solemn promises that Islam as a religious institution under the Khalifah should not suffer as the outcome of the war.

The promises in both cases, have been broken; and that is the only real similarity between the predicaments of the Indian and Hejjazi Muslims. The Amir laid stress upon the broken faith of England in his case. He and his father have been betrayed and disappointed. But far as they personally are concerned the Indian Muslims think that in their disappointment and betrayal they have but reaped the just reward of their betrayal of Islam. It is possible that they did not at the time realise the normity of their crime—indeed the mir Faisal almost said as much—that they were never told by their tempters that it was the intention of England utterly to humiliate and ruin Turkey. But he fact that they rebelled for motives of nere self-aggrandisement, raising a uropean cry of nationality which has o meaning in Islam; and that, by so doing they destroyed the last great Muslim Empire at its moment of revival, ust for ever stand against them in the minds of Muslims.

Now they, with every Muslim, can see the wrong that they have done to El Islam by their apostasy and having failed to get the sumptuous bribe which they were promised they are sorry and repentant. Would they have been so sorry if they had received the coveted reward their fellow-Muslims who have watched their conduct closely cannot help inquiring. Is the repentance other than skin-deep. That is for them prove before the world. Only by pen championship of the Ottoman Khifat now, in its hour of greatest need, can the Sharifian house of Mecca regain its former honour in the Muslim world. The Amir Faisal, in his talk with Mr. Kaderbhoy held out the promise of a manifesto to propitiate the Indian Muslims. The only propitiation that a Muslim has a right to offer for wrong-doing is redress. "You Arabs and our poor deluded soldiers lost for us the Holy Land; do now your Muslim duty; help us by your manful efforts to regain what we have lost to the Khilafat. Do that, you are once more our brothers": that, we believe, will be the answer of the Indian Musulmans to any manifesto they receive from the Sharif of Mecca.

Notes of the Day.

A "Parti Pris."

The Turkish protest against operations, evidently warlike, by the Greek Fleet in the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora is the first that we have heard of this new feature of British neutrality. The Turkish navy being non-existent owing to the terms enforced by England at the armistice, and the Allies—of whom the British act as senior partner—having the control of the Dardanelles, the only entrance from the Mediterranean to the Sea of Marmora which ought to be by rights a Turkish lake, the passage of the Greek fleet through the Straits may be compatible with strict neutrality, but it is not so with fair play. It remains to be seen what will be the fate of the Turkish protest, The fate of other Turkish protests, we suppose. The present writer, still recalls the earnestness with which a former Turkish Minister of the Interior once begged him not to give himself the trouble of opposing the injustice of the Powers towards Turkey: "You will do no good," he said. "You will only cause yourself fresh grief, as we do, by opposing them. They have no thought at all for us, they wish us dead. It is a *parti pris.*" And he also recalls how when, after the Balkan War, the Turks sent as their representative to a London Conference a statesman well-known as an expert in international law, that expert was quite pleasantly informed by the second in command of the British Foreign Office that International Law did not apply to Turkey!

Bombay Water Supply.

The scarcity of water in Bombay is being more and more acutely felt. That matters are drifting from bad to worse cannot be gainsaid. Judging from the poor supply that is given even during the few inconvenient hours fixed for the purpose we should expect a worse state of affairs to prevail during the next two months. The monsoon is supposed to break on or about the 10th of June. Even supposing it breaks in time, this year, the residents of Bombay have still to pass a crucial period of about two months. Already a cry is heard everywhere of the pitiable condition of families who are terribly hard pressed for want of a sufficient and regular supply of water for drinking, domestic and flushing purposes. The Municipal Commissioner in a public notice issued last month appealed to the public to see that the "utmost economy is still necessary and care must in especial be taken to close all taps immediately after drawing water especially those on the ground floor." We should like to know what steps he has taken in the matter besides issuing this pious notice. Has he taken any steps to see that the economy which he was so particular to emphasize has been practised by the people to some extent at least or that the daily waste of water, which is one of the main causes of water shortage in the reservoirs, was minimised, if not altogether stopped? Has he ascertained whether his appeal to "all responsible to see that the use of pipe water for the maintenance of grass plots and trees should be discontinued until the break of the next monsoon" has been followed by even a few of "all responsible"? Can he now assure us that the state of affairs will not be worse, and that the mortality of the city will not show a still further rise during the ordeal of the next two months through which the people have to pass? Is there, again, any truth in the allegation that the mill-district and fashionable localities inhabited by the rich are given undue preference? This and other complaints from several correspondents published in our issue show how acutely the water famine is being felt by the people. The present *laisser-faire* policy should be abandoned—and immediately.

"The Chronicle" and Mr. Jamnadas.

Our attention has been drawn to a letter which appeared in our issue of the 23rd inst. over the pseudonym of Kirpalani. We are sorry that certain objectionable expressions referring to Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas used by our correspondent were printed in that issue by an oversight. We hasten to dissociate ourselves from those expressions with apologies to Mr. Jamnadas

A Proposed Leper Hospital.

We have already announced that Mr. Piyush Kanti Ghose, of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" who may be addressed to the care of Govindlal S. Motilal's Bungalow, Narayan Dabholkar's Baug, Malabar Hill, is just now in Bombay in connection with his leper hospital scheme. We publish in another column a note by Mr. Ghose on the subject which will give the reader a general idea of the whole question. Mr. Ghose says that we perform only a portion of our duty by merely confining lepers in asylums and the real good can only be done when we can send out these poor wretches to mix once more in human society. According to census authorities and those who are competent to form an opinion the number of lepers in India is more than 150,000 and only a fraction of this is being at present taken care of by the Christian missionaries. So, much yet remains to be done. Previously the matter did not concern us so much as we were under the impression that leprosy was incurable. But now Pandit Kriparam, a well-known leper expert has demonstrated that he is in possession of a treatment which is practically infallible. He is prepared to make a gift of it to the general public if a hospital be founded and arrangements made to secure students there to learn the treatment. So, there is nothing in the scheme of Mr. Ghose which should not appeal to the charitably disposed and generous men of Bombay. In fact we request all to make a close study of it and see that such a useful scheme does not die for want of support. It is only a modest sum that Mr. Ghose requires to give effect to this noble idea and it is within the easy reach of a single millionaire of Bombay to carry it out. We hope Mr. Ghose's visit to Bombay will not go in vain and that he will get that suport which is deserving of the fair name of Bombay.

COAL SITUATION.

NEW DEVELOPMENT.

JONIT CONFERENCE OF MINERRS AND OWNERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. at 10-30 p.m. April 24.

The Coal strike situation assumed a new development this morning, in consequence of not only the mine-owners but also miners promptly accepting a short notice invitation from the Premier to meet him at the Board of Trade this afternoon. The invitation was announced after the delegate conference of the miners had assembled to reconsider the position in consequence of last week's happenings. The conference subsequently adjourned until to-morrow after passing a vote of confidence in Secretary Hodges and the Executive and a resolution protesting against the official explanation of the Triple Alliance strike and recording the belief that the real cause of the sudden unexpected and unfortunate withdrawal must be looked for in the character of the structure of the Triple Alliance itself. It was stated that reports from the districts showed complete unanimity in the demand for a National Wage Board and National Pool.

PREMIER'S VIEW ON CONFERENCE.

"MIGHT LEAD TO NEGOTIATIONS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. at 10-30 p.m. April 24.

The Premier's letter of invitation to the Miners and mine-owners to the Board of Trade conference referred to their recent statements in the press and other suggestions by newspaper correspondents, which he expressed the opinion might lead to resumption of negotiations. The shortness of the notice was due to the necessity of his meeting M. Briand during the week-end.

CONFERENCE ADJOURNED TO MONDAY.

HOPES OF SUCCESS ENTERTAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 5-40 p.m. April 22.
Recd. at 10-30 p.m. April 24.

A joint conference between Government, mineowners and miners this afternoon adjourned after half an hour. It is understood that sufficient progress was made in finding a basis of negotiations to justify a further meeting on Monday with hope of success.

SCEPTICISM OF MINERS' EXECUTIVE.

"TALKS AMOUNT TO FENCING."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 11-50 p.m. April 22.
Recd. at 10-30 p.m. April 24.

Feeling to-night is inclined to hedge with regard to the prospects of the coal settlement. Some of the Miners' Executive have expressed the opinion that the talks amounted to nothing more than fencing. Although owners are preparing a fresh set of figures, probably involving improved wages schemes, there has nevertheless been no dramatic reversal of policy of the owners. Meanwhile, although there is the impression in some quarters that a compromise may be possible on the question of National Pool of Profits, the Miners' Executive at present does not possess authority to depart from that principle.

GLASGOW DOCKERS REFUSE TO DISCHARGE COAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. at 10-30 p.m. April 24.

Dockers in Glasgow have decided not to discharge coal from ships during the miners' stoppage.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN BRITAIN.

FUTILITY OF ROYAL COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 23.

Replying to Lord Robert Cecil, the Premier said that Government was considering the question of the desirability of some form of systematic inquiry into the causes of industrial unrest in Britain. He said he did not think that the Royal Commission was the best means of eliciting information in this connection.

UNITED VEHICLE WORKERS' UNION.

MEMBERS TURN OUT OFFICIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 23.

A sensation has been caused in trade union circles owing to the rank and file of the United Vehicle Workers' Union seizing the Union's head-quarters and turning out the officials, who, it is alleged, secretly discussed matters affecting reduction of wages.

IRISH SETTLEMENT.

GOVT. WILLING TO CONFER WITH IRISH PEOPLE.

STRATEGIC UNITY OF EMPIRE ESSENTIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 23.

Replying to Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. Lloyd George reiterated that Government was ready to meet representatives of the Irish people, for the purpose of discussing any proposals offering a prospect of reconciliation and settlement, subject to the reservations that the strategic unity of the Empire must be safeguarded and Ulster must not be coerced. He pointed out that up to the present no reply had been made to Government's offer of safe-conduct for a meeting with the Dail Eireann.

ANOTHER SINN FEIN THREAT.

FORBIDDING CITIZENS TO LEAVE IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

A proclamation has been issued by Sinn Fein forbidding the citizens of the Irish Republic to leave Ireland without permission and prohibiting the shipping emigration agents from accepting passage money or issuing tickets for passages. Serious penalties are threatened for infringement.

NEW 7 PER-CENT STERLING LOAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., April 23.

The Bank of England has issued the prospectus of the Government of India seven per cent loan. The loan is issued at par in stock or bearer bonds, mutually convertible without fee. The bonds will be denominations of fifty, hundred, five hundred and thousand sterling. The list closes on April 26th. Bonds will be repayable in 1926 at 102 or in 1931 at par and are convertible into India three per cents on the basis of 202 in 1922 and 200 in 1923.

LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., April 23.

A later message says that the India Government loan list which opened in the morning closed at three o'clock in afternoon. It is understood that the loan has been over-subscribed. There has been a great rush for prospectuses and the Bank of England supply was exhausted before noon.

"EXTRAORDINARY RUSH."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 9 a.m., April 24.

There is an extraordinary rush for the Government of India seven per cent loan. The lists closed after a few hours. The banks were so inundated with applications that supplies of the forms ran out. Firms hastily bought up the newspapers in which the prospectus was printed.

HEADQUARTERS NOT TO BE GIVEN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 8.15 p.m., April 23.

A later message says that the Secretary of the Transport Workers has issued a statement that the raiders who took possession of the headquarters were extremists, who were also incensed at the non-support of the miners' strike meanwhile, the raiders declare that they will remain day and night.

GERMAN COAL IN THE MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., April 23.

German coal is being freely offered at Swansea at thirty-three and six pence a ton c.i.f., approximately half the price of the best Welsh coal.

PREMIER AND MINERS' EXECUTIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

Mr. Lloyd George has invited the Miners Executive to meet him this afternoon.

REVISION OF GREEK CONSTITUTION.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. at 10-30 p.m. April 24.

An Athens message states that the commission on the revision of the Greek constitution has adopted the principle of enfranchisement of women.

THE REPARATIONS QUESTION.

GERMANY APPEALS TO U. S.

WILLING TO ABIDE BY PRESIDENT HARDING'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. at 8-15 p.m. April 23.

A Berlin message states that Germany has sent a petition to the President of the United States to mediate on the reparations question and undertakes to pay the allied powers as reparations, such sum as the President after investigation, may find just and right. Despite the admitted existence of a theoretical state of war, Germany announces her complete willingness to agree unconditionally and without reservations to pay the Allies any sum President Harding may determine and guarantees to carry out in the letter and spirit any decisions President Harding may lay down and "thus avoid the incalculable consequences of imminent measures of coercion to the advance of the peace of the world."

U. S. IN RECEIPT OF GERMANY'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. at 8-15 p.m. April 23.

A Washington message says that the State Department has received Germany's appeal to President Harding.

THE REPARATION QUESTION.

PENALTIES PROPOSED BY FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., April 23.

It is further forecasted that French penalties in the event of Germany's non-compliance will include supervision by French mining engineers of Germans, getting and distributing coal in the Ruhr valley from which it is estimated that the output will exceed seventyfive per cent. of the previous output of two hundred and fifty million tons annually. It is estimated that these new measures and the establishment of a customs barrier on the eastern frontier of the occupied territory will yield between three and five milliards of gold marks annually. The new customs regime on the Rhine came into operation last night and very small delay has been caused to passengers.

INTERNATIONAL COURTS OF JUSTICE.

BRITAIN TO CONSULT DOMINIONS AND INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 23.

Replying to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Harmsworth stated that Government was consulting the governments of the Dominions and of India, with a view to the ratification of the convention for the establishment of a Court of International Justice as soon as possible.

THOUSAND PLATE-GLASS WINDOWS CUT.

LONDON POLICE BLAME SINN-FEINERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. at 8-15 p.m. April 23.

An extraordinary series of window-cutting outrages was carried out in London last night, apparently by organised gang armed with glass-cutting instruments. Over a thousand plate-glass windows were damaged. The police blame Sinn Feiners.

REDUCTION OF NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 8.15 p.m., April 23.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lambert asked whether Government had made representations to the United States and Japan with regard to the cessation of warship building. He declared that the cost of armaments to Britai was a ruinous burden to industry. Mr. Lloyd George agreed that the cost of armaments throughout the world was very terrifying but, such questions must be approached with a good deal of tact and judgment. If they attempted to rush things the object in view would not likely be achieved.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S MODERATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April, 24.

A Washington message states that Government has refused Germany's request that Mr. Harding should mediate on reparations question but has agreed that if Germany presents proper basis for discussion Government will consider bringing matter to the attention of the Allies "in manner acceptable to them in order that the negotiations may speedily be resumed."

BRITAIN AND TURCO-GREEK HOSTILITIES.

POLICY OF NEUTRALITY.

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 4 p.m. April 24.

In the House of Lords replying to Lord Lamington, Lord Crawford emphasised that the allied Governments were strictly adhering to the policy of neutrality during the Turco-Greek hostilities. The British Government were giving no facilities for export of arms and ammunition from Britain to either the Greeks or the Turks. The Allied military authorities in Constantinople had agreed that all facilities shoulld be withheld on railways in Asia Minor as far as they were under their control. General Harrington had relinquished command of the Greek division in Ismid Peninsula and the British liaison officers with the Greek forces had been instructed not to give any advice and in no way to interfere while measures had been taken to prevent either belligerent using Constantinople as a military base. The same attitude was being observed with regard to financial assistance.

GREEK ARMY RESUMES OFFENSIVE

HEAVY TURKISH ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., April 23.

Reuter learns that the Greek Army resumed the offensive on the Brusa front on April 18th, but heavy Turkish forces have been attacking the Greeks on the Uchak front since April 14th. Up to the present the Greeks have maintained their position on the latter front.

GREEK FLEET IN DARDANELLES.

PORTE'S PROTEST AGAINST OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 9 a.m., April 24.

A Constantinople message says that the Porte has presented a note to the Allies protesting against the operations of the Greek fleet in the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles.

MOSLEMS UNDER GREEK REGIME.

GOVT. PROPOSES COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., April 23.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Aubrey Herbert with regard to the condition of Moslems under the Greek regime in Asia Minor, Mr. Lloyd George stated that various allegations and counter-allegations of both parties had been brought to Government's attention. The question of sending officers from Constantinople to enquire into the charges was now being considered.

E K OPERATIONS IN ASIA MINOR.

BRITISH OFFICERS TAKE NO PART.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., April 23.

Constantinople.—The British Commander in-Chief declares that the report that British officers have taken active part in th Greek operations in Asia Minor is absolutely without foundation.

TURKISH NOTABLES IN SMYRNA.

DEPORTED TO ATHENS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 9 a.m., April 24.

A Smyrna message states that the Turks (Greeks?) have deported several Turkish notables to Athens.

TURKISH ECONOMY.

CHANGE IN HEAD DRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 4 p.m. April 24.

Constantinople. One of the most picturesque features of the Turkish attire is being eliminated by the decision of the National Assembly at Angora to substitute "kalpak" made of black cloth for fez as national headdress of Turk. The reason for change is economy as the "kalpak" can be manufactured in Turkey more cheaply than the fez which is made in Austria.

MESOPOTAMIAN ADMINISTRATION.

"EVERY THING DONE MOST CORRECTLY."

STATEMENT BY MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., April 23.

In the House of Commons replying to questions with regard to his Near East tour, Mr. Churchill declared that everything had been done most economically and in the most correct manner. He hoped to make a statement early in May and also to present a definite vote for costs of Mesopotamia and Palestine this year, which would be less than the present cost and which would give some information with regard to the scale on which future costs would be regulated.

SIR H. SAMUEL VISITS EMIR ABDULLAH.

CLOSE ALLIANCE WITH ARABS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., April 23.

A message from Amman states that Sir Herbert Samuel accompanied by Colonel Lawrence has visited the camp of Emir Abdullah, where he was cordially greeted and lavishly entertained. Sir Herbert Samuel promised to supply aeroplanes and other technical assistance to assure local tranquility. He declared that the British Government was most satisfied to find itself in close alliance with the representatives of the Arabs throughout the Arab world. Colonel Lawrence and Mr. Peakebey have discovered by aerial reconnaissances two usable tracks from Trans-Jordanna to Bagdad possibly of the greatest importance.

DRAFT MANDATE FOR E. AFRICA.

CONDITIONAL ON CONCURRENCE OF OTHER POWERS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., April 23.

In the House of Commons replying to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the draft mandate for East Africa would be placed on the table when the other Governments concerned had intimated their concurrence which, he hoped, would be very soon. The delay was due to the necessity for rectifying an important technical error in the original draft.

INCREASING STRENGTH OF RED TROOPS.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 4 p.m. April 24.

A Helsingfors telegram states that M. Trotsky addressing the students passing out of the military school in Moscow boasted that the Red Army now numbered million, that the output of munitions was greatly increasing and that in summer he would investigate an possibility of the offensive in the East and war revenge against Poland.

Meanwhile the Red troops are apparently unable to suppress insurgents in Siberia and Ukraine.

The Bolshevist journals admit that situation in Siberia is serious and state that orders have been telegraphed to the Soviets in Siberia to hire Chinese troops and German and Austrian war prisoners to fight insurgents.

SURREY TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

HARD LINES FOR MR. FYZEE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 4 p.m. April 24.

In the semi-finals of the Surrey Hard Courts Tennis Championships W. Botsford listed 37th in America beat A. A. Fyzee 6/0, 1/6, 7/5. Previously Botsford had beaten in a sensational manner Ritchie 6/2, 6/3. Botsford opened with brilliant bursts of volleying and net play but afterwards Fyzee commanded most of the play and was ultimatelly unlucky in not winning bad line decision being given against him in the game.

In the semi-final of the Ladies Singles Mr. Peacock beat Miss Fouiger 6/0. 6/0, and she will meet Miss Ryan to-morrow.

GREEK WARSHIP CAPTURES BULGARIAN STEAMER.

TURKISH TROOPS AS PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April, 24.

The "Daily Telegraph" learns from Athens that it is reported in Constantinople that a Greek warship in the Sea of Marmora kas captured a Bulgarian steamer transporting Turkish troops to Asia Minor. The steamer will be brought to Piraeus where the troops will be landed and conducted to the prisoners' camp.

INDIAN ARMY REDUCTIONS.

NOT BELOW LEVEL OF SAFETY.

COMMENTS BY "THE TIMES."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., April 23.

"The Times" in the course of a leader says that an examination of the list of the reduced units of the Indian Army seems to show, that there is no cause for the anxiety expressed in some military circles, that the Indian Army is being reduced below the level of safety. "The Times" points out that although the diminution may appear somewhat drastic, the Government of India has so far reduced the army in much the same way and something like to the same extent as the Home Government reduced the British Army after the war. The leader declares that as the British garrison in India is weaker than in 1914, it is evident that the war units raised in India could not now be retained without seriously disturbing the proportion of British and Indian troops laid down after the mutiny.

TRADE OF JAPAN.

EXPORT & IMPORT STATISTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., April 23.

The official Japanese forecast of the volume of export and import trade for the current fiscal year shows, that the estimate is between two and a half and three billion yen, compared with forty-two hundred million yen last year.

IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April, 24.

Colonel Kenneth Wigram will represent the Indian Army at the meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet in June.

FUNERAL OF SIR J. COWANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April, 24.

Sir John Cowans was received into the Roman Catholic Church just before he died. The Duke of Connaught represented the King at mass in the church in Mentone after which the body was borne to the railway station with full military honours. Funeral in London will be held on April 25th with the General's military honours. Requiem mass will be celebrated in the Westminster Cathedral and the burial will take place at Kensal Green cemetery.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

BOLSHEVISTS KEEP THEIR PROMISES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 23.

Replying to Mr. Grattan Doyle, Mr. Lloyd George stated, that up to the present Government had had no reason to take exception to the manner in which the terms of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement had been carried out. There was no evidence of the continuance of Bolshevist propaganda since the agreement was signed.

IMPORT OF EGRET FEATHERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 23.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Trevelyan Thomson affirmed that egret feathers were being largely imported from India. Mr. Montagu replied that if so, they were presumably smuggled and he would be glad to receive information in regard to the matter.

NATIONAL MARITIME BOARD.

SEA FARERS ACCEPT REDUCED WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. at 10-30 p.m. April 24.

At a conference of the National Maritime Board in London, seafarers' representatives agreed to recommend their constituent unions to endorse the settlement of the wage question accepted by the shipowners, namely reduction of pay by fifty shillings per month on monthly vessels and eight shillings and six pence a week on weekly vessels from May 6th.

CABLE ITEMS.

A Havana message states that Capablanca scored his fourth win in fourteenth game after fifty-sixth move. Remaining ten games have been drawn.

Death is announced of Mr. R. C. Phillips, novelist and dramatist.

For services with Waziristan force D.S.O. has been awarded to Lieut. Walter H. C. Jones and M. C. to Captain J. B. Falconer Hodson and Lieuts. L. W. B. Jennings and F. G. Thomas all of the Indian Army.

In the Commons replying to Sir William Davison, Attorney-General for Ireland stated that he would shortly publish evidence of connection between Soviet Government and Sinn Fein.

"MODERATES—MERE TOOLS OF BUREAUCRACY."

KERALA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

GOSPEL OF THE SPINNING WHEEL.

REPRESION IN MALABAR CONDEMNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, April 23.

The first Kerala provincial conference opened today at Ottapalam, the headquarters of Wallavanad taluk, Malabar. Mr. T. Prakasam, the President-elect arrived by the Madras mail and was received with shouts of 'Vande Mataram' and 'Gandhi-ki-Jai.' Mr. L. A. Subrama Iyer, Chairman of the Reception Committee, garlanded Mr. Prakasam, who was then taken in a big procession with Hindu music. Over a thousand delegates were registered before ten o'clock and over three thousand visitors also attended. The welcome address was in Malayalam. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon from Calicut proposed Mr. Prakasam to the chair.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President delivered his address, in the course of which he maintained that neither the Ministers nor the reformed councils were representative of the people as the nationalist candidates and electors who formed the bulk of the electorate refused to exercise their franchise. He said non-cooperators were now satisfied that the new diarchy was a far worse and more dangerous thing than the old bureaucracy. In reality there has been no reform, no retrenchment and no progress under the Reform Act. Non-Cooperation, he emphatically declared, had not been a failure. He appealed to the audience to look upon the gospel of the spinning wheel as a religious doctrine and urged them to work the wheel with devotion as the effective means of Swaraj.

VILLAGE ORGANISATION.

Referring to the action of the Malabar collector with regard to the imprisonment of Messrs. Yakub Hassan, Gopala Menon, Madhavan Nair, and Mohideen Koya, he characterised the grounds on which the District Magistrate sought to act as an indirect application of the Seditious Meetings Act to Kerala. The President then appealed for village and district organisation and said the success of the movement to attain complete Swaraj depended upon their own ability to organise the districts and villages for the present fight. It has been repeatedly pointed out that in this moral fight, no success can be achieved unless there is absolute purity of purpose. There should be no violence either in words or thought even if the gravest provocation is offered, with a view to provoke breach of peace. Peace must be maintained in the same manner in which you have done it under the most trying period of repression during the last few months.

REFUSAL TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

PUBLISHER OF THE AKALI GETS 4 MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 23.

Sardar Narendra Singh, Publisher of the "Akali" was sentenced yesterday to four months simple imprisonment in the Court of Mr. Harris Additional District Magistrate of Lahore for refusing to give evidence in the case against Sardar Partab Singh, Editor of "Akali" who is being tried by Major Feriar District Magistrate, Lahore, under sections 124 A, 302 and 115, I.P.C.

EDITOR AND PRINTER OF "INDEPENDENT" SUED.

CLAIN OF RS. 20,000 DAMAGE FOR LIBEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 23.

A suit has been instituted in the Original Side of the Madras High Court by Mr. C. B. Pelly, Commissioner of Police, against Mr. George Joseph and Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer for damages to the extent of Rs. 20,000, for cetrain alleged libellous statements in the "Independent" newspaper of Allahabad in regard to the Perambur shooting incident. Summonses, it is understood, have already been issued to the defendants.

TRIAL OF MAULVI HAMID KHAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

The trial of Maulvi Hamid Khan for alleged seditious speeches commenced yesterday before the District Magistrate of Allahabad. The charge is in respect of the speech he delivered on the 10th March at Daira Sha Apaul in the presence of about 2,000 people. Sub-Inspector Satnarayan states that the Maulvi Sahib spoke about Hindu-Moslem unity and attainment of Swarajya within seven months. He said if they were not able to achieve it by that time they ought to do just as their brothers Nasiruddin and Mashooq Ali did at Lakhimpur (Kheri) in killing Mr. Willoughby, Collector and Magistrate.

AN OBSTACLE IN THE WAY TO FREEDOM.

SPLENDID RECORD OF NATIONALISTS' WORK.

LALA LAJPATRAI INTERVIEWED.

"The Moderate conception of political progress was the passing of resolutions by a few English educated Indians. The Nationalists are carrying the gospel of freedom to every hearth and home with a success which has upset the Government and the Moderates both. The Moderates in the 40 years' existence could not raise 50 thousand rupees at a time for the work of the Congress. The Nationalists are raising a crore of rupees and have already raised several lakhs to carry on their campaign"—in these words Lala Lajpatrai summed up, in the course of a long interview given to a representative of the "Tribune", the splendid results which Nationalists have achieved in a short while.

In Lalaji's opinion the Moderates are suffering from a deplorable lack of self-confidence and confidence in their fellow-men and hence their solicitations and petitions to Government for a few more crumbs of reforms or removal of their grievances. Mr. Sastri, Lalaji asserts, does not know that people have a greater faith in the future of India than Mr. Sastri can possibly have with his present principles. They have certainly no faith in Mr. Sastri's panacea for all evils, the so-called constitutional agitation.

Referring to the bogey of chaos and disorder which would ensue as a result of the N.C.O. movement, Mr. Lajpatrai contended that no great changes in the history of the world are wrought without "unprecedented unrest." Peace we can have in a graveyard which is not better than life.

Showing the futility of the claim advanced by the Moderates of the representative character of the Councils, Mr. Lajpatrai asked: "Why can't they go out into villages and carry on their propaganda? Why can't they enforce hearing at public meetings?" All talk of the representatives of the people doing this and that in the Councils is mere moonshine.

Lalaji expressed his emphatic opinion that the Moderates are responsible for the repressive policy launched by the Government. "Our fetters are being forged and our lives and liberties are in danger not from the will of the bureaucracy, but from the deliberate will of the Moderates plus the bureaucracy."

A representative of the "Tribune" interviewed Lala Lajpat Rai with a view to further elucidating the opinions he expressed in his Bombay speech, particularly after the reply given by the Hon. Mr. Sastri. The following conversation ensued:—

Representative—In view of the controversy that is now raging in the Indian Press—both moderate and extremist—as a result your Bombay speech, I thought it better ask you a few questions in case you have something to say in reply to your critics.

Lala Lajpat Rai—I know my speech at Bombay has evoked a storm which was not at all unexpected. Barring personalities and abuse and vituperation, the storm has in my judgment cleared the atmosphere. I find that almost every statement that I made has been substantiated by admissions, tacit or express, made by the Moderate press and the Hon. Mr. Srinivas Shastri. The Moderate Press has tried to confuse the issues and throw a great deal of mud without coming to fundamentals. The pronouncement of the Hon. Mr. Shastri, however, is clear, unambiguous and to the point.

I has pained me considerably not because of its language or tone to which I take no exception, but because of the disappointment that it has caused to me about Mr. Shastri's clear-headedness and his mastery of political principles. To my mind it betrays a deplorable confusion of ideas, ideals and principles, it has become quite clear now that if Mr. Shastri represents the best mind of the Moderate party there is really very little common ground between the Nationalists and the Moderates. There is fundamental difference both in ideals and methods.

R.—Will you amplify your statement, lalaji?

Lalaji.—Yes, certainly. The Swaraj that he Nationalists want is the Swaraj of the eople, its nature and kind to be determind by the people of India. The Swaraj hich Mr. Shastri aims at is the Swaraj of British Parliament, its nature and kind to determined by the British people regardless of the wishes of the people of India.

R.—But don't you think Mr. Sastri's view is consistent with the ideal of loyalty enunciated by him in his interview?

MEANING OF LOYALTY.

Lalaji.—As to loyalty again, the Nationalists cannot accept Mr. Shastri's ideal of loyalty. A subject people may be legally loyal to a foreign Government in so far as to be unwilling to throw off the foreign rule by force or violence. To be loyal to a foreign Government in any other sense is disloyalty to the country and its people. You may accept the fact of a foreign rule and admit his helplessness or even unwillingness to overthrow it by force or by violence. The moment however you accept its rightfulness and profess your loyalty to as such, you betray a lack of patriotism which can only be termed either cowardly out reasonable. Loyalty to a foreign king disloyalty to one's own people. In fact oyalty to any king who is not a king with the consent of the people is disloyalty to the people in the eyes of those who can only believe in the sovereignity of the people and not of king. In the case of constitutional monarch like that of England who is really not responsible for the Government of India, an Indian may be legally loyal to His Majesty without being disloyal to his own people. But if in Mr. Sastri's language the word, "King" connotes the British nation who really rules India then any sincere loyalty to such a King would surely be disloyalty to the eople of India. And I am thankful to od that the Nationalists of India do not hare that loyalty with Mr. Sastri. In fact the difference between the ideals of Swaraj clears the way for the above conception of loyalty and disloyalty.

R.—May I draw your attention, Lalaji, that passage in which Mr. Sastri talks "the tragedies of the non-cooperation ovement" and exhorts the young who ave lost faith in their fathers, to cultivate ome faith in themselves?

Lalaji.—The real crux of the situation es in the fact that Mr. Sastri and his llow-Moderates have no faith either in hemselves or in the people of India. If they had, they would not talk so often and loudly of "civil disharmony," chaos, disorder and "constitutional agitation."

The Moderates are anxious to maintain the present Government even with its shortcomings because they have no confidence in the capacity of the people of India to set up any Government which will be at least as good as the present one. The Nationalists do not share that lack of confidence. Hence the great difference between the attitudes of the two parties. The nationalists look to the people for salvation, the moderates look up to the British for progress.

Mr. Shastri's talk of the want of faith in the young people of India is entirely out of place as a lack of faith is displayed by Mr. Shastri and men of his school and not by the young who have no faith in Mr. Shastri's panacea for all evils, the so-called constitutional agitation.

CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATION.

The so-called constitutional agitation ha so far consisted in appeals to the mighty and the powerful. The young of India want to replace it by appeals to the people and to themselves. They have greater faith in the future of India than Mr. Shastri can possibly have with his present principles. This lack of faith in Mr. Shastri also explains the inability of his party to understand the nationalists' demand for immediate complete *Swaraj*.

The moderates think the country is not yet ripe nor fit for *Swaraj*. The nationalists believe that this idea betrays woeful ignorance of what *Swaraj* should be *Swaraj* for us means the complete sovereignty of the people of India in such shape or manner as may be determined by them. We believe that the people of India are quite fit to exercise that right. In Mr. Shastri's judgment *Swaraj* means the voluntary gift of the control of India affairs by the British Parliament to the handful of educated people whom Mr. Shastri represents.

I cannot resist the temptation of repeating that what the Nationalists aim at is a recognition of the sovereignity of the people of India in India as against the sovereignty of Great Britain in India. Any partial transfer of responsibility by the British Parliament is neither this nor that so long as they retain the power either to take it back or give a few more crumbs at their mercy; I can only pity a people who cannot throw away the obsession that peace in their country can only be maintained by foreign bayonets. "Peace" in the words of Rabindranath Tagore, "is not better than life." What we want is life and not peace only. Peace one may have in a graveyard, but life can only be exhibited by living like living people amongst living people.

Then again there seems to be great deal of confusion in the minds of my moderate countrymen about civil disharmony and disorder. Does Mr Shastri honestly believe that any people can gain its lost freedom without some sort of disharmony between the rulers an the ruled and between such sections of th ruled as cling to the rulers and those who want their freedom? Then again are the members of a subject race to restrict or regulate their movement for freedom by the fear of such movement causing "unprecedented unrest" which in its turn might cause an increase in the military budget of the ruling class. We might as well say that the movement for freedom if likely to result in unprecedented unrest should be stifled for fear of encouraging other Governments picking up quarrel with the foreign masters of the land. It pains me to notice such a confusion of ideas in the mind of a man of Mr. Shastri's undoubted ability and vast reading. It reminds me of those jingoes who held the Irish movement responsible for the Great War.

PRESENT COUNCILS.

R.—Mr. Shastri harps a great deal on the representative character of the existing Legislative Councils. Have you anything to say with regard to that?

Lalaji.—Yes, that claim has often been advanced by the Moderates and I see nothing strange in that but may I ask Mr. Shastri what percentage of the population is represented by Moderate members? In the first place, the electorates themselves represent a very small percentage of the people, secondly, the vast bulk of the electorates have abstained from voting Most of Mr. Shastri's confrers have been returned by a very small minority. Mr. Shastri is certainly a representative man in the sense that he is one of our most intellectual men and has always placed the interests of his country and its people before himself. But if by representative he means the actual vote of the people of India he certainly cannot lay claim to any such position, nor can most of his other colleagues in the Liberal Party. Who are the people of India? Not surely the men who, according to the latest discovery of the Allahabad Moderate journal have a stake in the country by virtue of possessing property. Are we to understand that the 75 per cent. or even more of the people of India who own on property have no stake in the country? Even if we were to dismiss those people who are not politically-minded, can Mr. Shastri honestly say that he and his party represent the majority of the politically-minded people of India? If so, why can't they enforce hearing at public meetings? Why can't they go out into the villages and carry on their propaganda? The people might be stupid, foolish, ignorant misguided but there can be no gainsaying that they are not supporting the moderates. Thus all talk of the representative of the people doing this and that in the Legislative Assembly is mere moonshine.

R.—But Mr. Sastri is clearly of opinion that the reformed councils are the proper instruments through which the people must exercise their will

Lalaji.—Yes, I know. Here are Mr. Sastri's exact words. "The newborn legislatures are the proper instruments through which the people must exercise their will. Whoever takes part directly or indirectly in the work of these legislatures furthers the work of the nation, whoever does not, loses the opportunities of national service." I regard that statement as even more extraordinary. The proposition is not true even of countries like England and America where public opinion is generally formed by work outside the Parliament. Does Mr. Sastri honestly believe that those Englishmen and Americans who are not members of Parliament have no opportunities of serving their people. Does he not know that even these Parliaments are not the instruments through which the people of England and America *always* exercise their will? Until lately the British Parliament represented only a section of the British people and not the whole people. but to lay down this proposition for the newborn legislatures of India exhibits a sad change of psychology in our Moderate brothers. Can the people of India exercise their will through these Legislatures? Does Mr. Shastri maintain that the decisions of the Legislatures represent the will of the people of India? Can it be said with any show of reason that the refusal of the Legislative Assembly to recommend the release of the Martial Law Prisoners of the Punjab or the vote of the Legislatures refusing to ask for the punishment of the guilty officials represent the will of the people in India?

The fact is that the new reforms have completely changed the mentality of our friends, the Moderates, and that was the basis of my complaint. The change in the mentality of the bureaucracy is only superficial and transient. But unhappily the change in the mentality of the Moderate leaders is substantial and may become permanent. There can be no doubt that bureaucracy is using the Moderates, but it cannot be said that the reverse is also true. If it ever happens that as a result of the unholy alliance between the Moderates and the bureaucracy, the Non-co-operation movement loses ground. the Moderates will again feel the pressure of the heels of the bureaucrats' boots. The pressure of public opinion which has brought about the reforms and which has placed the Moderates for the present at least on the heights of Olympus is not the pressure of the constitutional agitation of which Mr. Shastri is fond but of the change in the mentality of the people brought about by Nationalist propaganda.

REPRESSION AND MODERATES.

R.—Mr. Shastri supports Government in its repressive policy. Is it not rather strange?

Lalaji.—On the other had, this is exactly what is to be expected of the Moderates. I am sorry for the merger of the moderates into the bureaucracy (practically admitted by Mr. Shastri and moderate papers) because the battle for freedom loses a number of stalwart and good fighters. As to the responsibility of the moderates for the policy of repression inaugurated by the Government of India that also is admitted. In fact Mr. Shastri takes credit for it. The only thing which he ignores is that combating non-co-operation from outside the Government was an entirely different thing from trying to extirpate it and its advocates by a conspiracy with the common enemy. We have certainly reason to complain of the latter though we could have none of the former. We now know that our fetters are being forged and our lives and liberties are in danger not from the will of the bureaucracy but from the deliberate will of the moderates *plus* the bureaucracy. We won't whine and weep nor do we see any reason to be thankful to the Moderates as suggested by the "Leader" for the small mercies said to have been shown to us by the good will of the moderate leaders in office. We are prepared for the worst. We only wanted to know where we stood. The fact remains uncontradicted that the present repression is the outcome of the moderates' support of the Government and dates from the time the moderates entered into offices. It is painful to find Mr. Shastri not only adopting the mentality of the bureaucracy but also its language. I wonder since when Mr. Shastri has imbibed the fear of catastrophic changes. The "Leader" of course now cares only for stakes. People without stake in the country are mere ciphers in its judgment.

MINISTERS' SALARIES.

R.—Did you notice, Lalaji, that Mr. Shastri has not a word to say about the question of ministers' salaries—a subject to which you made pointed reference in your speech?

Lalaji.—Yes, Mr. Shastri has been very discreetly silent about my criticism regarding the ministers' attitude about their salaries. May I assume that at least he is in sympathy with my criticism on that point? The argument that even the Nationalists stood for equality of pay with the Executive Councillors does not affect me in the least. In my judgment the only way to conclusively prove the extravagance of the Government is by Indians accepting salaries lower than what the Europeans get.

R.—Mr. Shastri charges the Nationalists as being obstacles in the way of the progress of the country. Do you challenge correctness of that statement?

RECORD OF WORK.

Lauaji.—Most emphatically I do. Mr. Shastri has not repudiated the charge that it is the moderates who stand between us and freedom though he has satisfied his conscience by bringing a countercharge against the Nationalists by saying that the latter stand, between the country and progress. Mr. Shastri has not given us his idea of what progress means. but if progress means, progress towards freedom then surely the charge is entirely untrue. The country is marching towards freedom in every phase of individual and corporate life and the Nationalists are the agency through which that end is being realized. The Moderates preached temperance for over half a century. The results they obtained were extremely meagre. The Nationalists are obtaining substantial success in their campaign against drink and the Government of the Bureaucracy and the Moderates is feeling the pressure of their work. The Moderates talked of Swadeshi, but only succeeded in filling the pockets of the profiteers. The Nationalists are making Swadeshi the aim and object of the life of every Indian home. The Moderates camplained of the litigiousness of the people, but they never did anything to stem the side. The Nationalists are establishing a net-work of arbitration Courts which will substantially reduce the work of the British Courts of justice and destroy their prestige. The Moderate conception of political progress was the paseing of resolutions by a few English educated Indians. The Nationalists are carrying the Gospel of freedom to every hearth and home in the country with a success which has upset the Government and the Moderates, both. The Moderates in the 40 years existence of the Indian National Congress could not raise 50 thousand rupees at a time for the work of the Congress. The Nationalists are raising a crore of rupees nad have already raised several lacs to carry on their political campaign. The number of Congress Committees under the Moderate regime could be counted on fingers. The Nationalists are establishing Congress Committees by scores in every district with thousands of members on their rolls. The Moderates talked of removing barrier between the touchables and the untouchables but achieved only partial success. The Nationalists have made it a part of their political creed and are conducting a much more effective propaganda even under that head. If all this is a hindrance to progress then surely Mr. Shastri must have a conception of progress peculiar to himself.

TO CALL A SPADE A SPADE.

R.—I have heard it said that your Bombay speech was an unprovoked attack on Moderates, containing as it did a terrible indictment of that party.

Lalaji.—Well, as to that I am sorry if I have hurt the feelings of my moderate countrymen for some of whom I have genuine admiration and respect and some of whom I love, but constant attacks of the moderates on the Nationalists and their conspiring with the Bureaucracy to crush them had brought the situation to a pass that it had become absolutely necessary that some one should perform the unpleasant duty of calling a spade a spade.

R.—One last question, Lalaji, and I have done. What have you to say with regard to the latest speech of Mr. Sastri at Poona in which he attacked you and the Mahatmaji and Pandit Moti Lal Nehru?

Lalaji.—I have not read the speech you refer to or for the matter of that any newspaper for the last few days owing to a diseased eye.

R.—I have got it with me here in the *Leader*. may I read it out to you?

Lalaji.—Yes, please if you don't mind.

Our representative thereupon read out the speech.

MR. SHASTRI AND SINN FEINISM.

Lalaji.—The speech is a mere repetition of what Mr. Sastri said at Allahabad. His reference to Sein Fein however, is very unhappy. To my mind to say that the Sein Fein have delayed. Home Rule in Ireland is a gross perversion of history. The Sein Fein owes its existence to the failure of the Home Rule movement and if the same thing happens in India, the Government will have to thank itself and the Moderates. The Non-cooperators have no intention to introducing Sein Fein methods in India but for Mr. Shastri to sneer at the Sein Feiners is to indulge in cheap loyalty. It is easy for Mr. Sastri to be a patriot while basking in the sunshine of official favour and sailing with the wind. He cannot appreciate the position of those whom their conscience compels to go against the wind and to put themselves in a position of opposition to the gods that be. As for the personal attacks made by Sir Hormusji Wadia, I can forgive him for he knows not what he says.

NEW GREEK ADVENTURE.

ALLEGED MILITARY PREPARATIONS

MOSLEMS' APPEAL TO PREMIER.

Mr. M. H. Ispahani, Hon. Secretary of the London Moslem League has addressed the following letter dated March 24th, 1921 to the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister:—

Sir,—The Committee of the London Moslem League beg most respectfully to bring to your notice two telegrams from Athens, one published in the Sunday "Observer" of the 20th instant, and the other in the "Times" of the 21st. Both announce vast Greek preparations to launch a violent military adventure in Asia Minor. The avowed pretext for starting new operations in a country which has so terribly suffered from Greek oppression and racial fanaticism is, on its face, absurdly futile; they are manifestly intended to nullify the efforts of the Allied Governments to promote a settlement that would bring peace in Western Asia, and restore goodwill among the Moslem subjects of His Majesty.

My Committee desire respectfully to draw your attention, Sir, to the important statement made by Marshal Lyautey to the French Chamber, in which he is reported to have said as follows:—

"If Turkey continues to be treated badly, the inhabitants of Morocco will not continue to be contented. All the Moslem world has its eyes turned towards Constantinople. France would reap a great benefit from an entente with Turkey". (The "Times" of the 11th instant.)

These remarks prove what we have urged all along that the fate of Turkey and a Turkish settlement on a basis of justice are matters of the deepest concern to the Moslems of the whole world, and especially to His Majesty's Moslem subjects in India and elsewhere. If this new Greek adventure is not stopped at once by the Allies, it will convulse the whole of Western Asia in a fresh welter of war and slaughter, and its repercussion will act with the utmost violence on the Moslem subjects of England and France. My Committee think that Greek chauvinism will continue to keep Western Asia and Eastern Europe in a disturbed and unsettled state, until the Greeks have been compelled to evacuate Thrace and Smyrna with its Hinterland. The ambitions of King Constantine are notorious, and he is not likely to allow peace to the afflicted and harried Moslems until he has engulfed them and his own people in a new conflict which must end with frightful slaughter and the acute aggravation of religious and racial hatred.

In the name of humanity, peace, and goodwill we appeal to you, Sir, to put an end to this perpetual Greek aggression which only helps to perpetuate the bitterness among the Moslem subjects of the King in India.

BOMBAY CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD.

MR BAPTISTA ON DUPLICATION OF MACHINERY.

We understand that Mr. J. Baptista has addressed the following letter to Mr. Jhabwalla Secretary of the "Bombay Central Labour Board":—

Matharpakady, April 23.

Dear Mr. Jhabwalla,

I have not received the letter in reply to mine but I have read it in the "Chronicle".

I should like to know if I have been put on the Board. I often find myself in an office which I have neither sought nor been suggested to accept. I am beginning to think that I may have been placed on the Board without my knowledge. Of course if I am not on the Board I have no grievance.

I am not concerned with the expenditure of the Board, but if the money comes from any of the Unions of which I am the President, the Union concerned must sanction the expenditure. No such question has yet come before me. But I shall keep a look out in future.

I see no use for the Board myself as the Congress has already taken the initiative of having a Board for Bombay and this was publicly commenced at the great meeting in January last. It appears to me that your Board is duplicating the machinery. However, every one is at liberty to do what he pleases. At present I do not wish to be associated with your Board.—Yours, etc.

J. BAPTISTA.

"SUCCESS OF REFORMS"!

"INDIA MARCHING WARD HOME RULE"!

MRS. BESANT'S TIRADE AGAINST N. C. .

THE TWO WAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, April 23.

Mrs. Besant presiding over the Malabar Reforms Conference, to-day, in comparing the Congress League Scheme and the Reforms Act thought the Act was a better measure than the Congress League Scheme.

offered far less inevitable friction, gave responsibility to Indian Ministers in large and vital departments of national life, enabled the two halves of the Executive overnment to unite themselves voluntarily

Cabinet for the discussion of all subjects, "Reserved" and "Transferred"—thereby with the help of Governor creating immediately full provincial autonomy asked for the first time by the Delhi Congress in the winter session in 1918.

Mrs. Besant then gave a masterly survey the useful work done by Provincial and Imperial Councils in the short period of six weeks during which they were in session. She pointed how the Council members succeeded in making their influence felt on Government in various matters and showed by various resolutions passed in the Council that the country was marching towards Home Rule faster than she dared to hope.

TIRADE AGAINST N.-C.-O.

Mrs. Besant then analysed Non-Cooperation movement. She emphatically asserted that Non-Cooperators have carried out none the fourfold steps of progressive Non-Cooperation announced during the National Week. The Indian legislatures have accomplished in six weeks, quietly, and without conflict, a mass of useful work beneficial to the country while Non-Cooperation has done absolutely nothing which is of any use to us during the year of its existence but it had weakened the political activity, deprived the country of the services of a few able men, caused trouble in families, divisions among educated classes, violences among the lower classes, social antagonisms and denial of free speech to all who did not repeat its shibboleths and it spread demoralising hypocrisy among those who professed it in principle but did not practise it, abusing the defection of more honest people who openly rejected it both in principle and practice.

THE TWO WAYS.

Concluding Mrs. Besant said:—"Two ways lie open before you. Choose ye which will tread. But by all memories of uncounted millennia of your glorious past, by all splendid hopes of yet more glorious future, by the sacred names of the immortal pioneers of Liberty who wrought and laboured for India's Self-Rule, during the seven and thirty years since the Congress was founded, leaving an impress of their footprints to inspire us the short remainder the way, by reverence for your fathers who are watching you from the other side of death, by your love for your children and for the sake of the unborn who await the results of your work on the other side Birth, above all for the dear sake of the Motherland whose destiny lies in your hands and think, reason and meditate, lift your eyes to the most High God and to Rishis, the Prophets, the Saints that love this sacred land—then choose your way, choose your path. God grant that you may choose that which leads to ordered freedom. God guard you from choosing that which leads anarchy, to failure of India to accomplish her mighty mission of spiritualisation the "New Era."

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WOMAN—CUSTODIAN OF ANCIENT CULTURE

HER DUTY AT THE PRESENT CRISIS.

"NO REAL SWARAJ WITHOUT HER AID."

MRS. NAIDU'S ADDRESS TO BOMBAY WOMEN.

"Swarajya has to be won not in politics alone. We must have it in our homes; we have to work for our depressed brothers and sisters; we have to become political 'Sanyasins' for the regeneration of our Motherland." With these inspiring words Mrs. Sarojini Naidu closed her impressive speech on "Women and National Service" delivered on Saturday evening before a crowded meeting of Bombay women at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall.

No mere apish imitation of Western culture, she said, can bring India her salvation. They (the women) were the custodians of their ancient culture and religion and they reigned supreme in every day affairs of social life which vitally concern happiness of the whole society. It is theirs to bring sweetness and light in every home.

Referring to the present political situation she emphatically urged her sisters actively to take to 'Charkha' and thus help the Swadeshi movement. It was also for them to do the greatest national service by uniting and welding together various political parties and jarring sects.

Mrs. Sarladevi Chowdharani appealing to the ladies present to use Swadeshi clothes remarked "Indian women must be ashamed to wear anything but Khaddar—they should not care even if it is rough or coarse."

Under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj Mrs. Sarojini Naidu delivered a lecture on "Women and National Service" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall yesterday afternoon in presence of a large gathering of women, representative of the various communities in Bombay. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay presided. In the course of the lecture collections for the National Fund were made by volunteers and members were enlisted for the Congress organisation.

Mrs. Gokhalay said the lecturer was going to tell them in what way women could cooperate with men in winning Swaraj and for the political regeneration of their Motherland. Mrs. Naidu by her work in this country and in Europe had showed to the world what cultured Indian women were like and what they were capable of doing for the land of their birth.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who spoke in Urdu, said the Bhagini Samaj was doing very valuable work for the women of Bombay with the assistance of their president, Atia Begum, Mrs. Jehangir Petit and others. The present was the time when they had to consider how best to serve their Motherland, for the question before everyone in India was how to get Swaraj. Swaraj could not be won by any charm or mystic process—it could only be won by hard and selfless work and by sacrifice. Swaraj could be won by their own efforts and by nothing else. People were under a misapprehension that Swaraj could be attained by making vehement speeches on the public platform or by criticising Government. It was a mistake, however, to think so. They had to work for Swaraj to the best of their ability every moment of their life, whether in public or private, whether at home or outside.

Swaraj there must be not in politics alone; it must be able to effect a complete change in their lives and in their homes. Men had been complaining that their women-folk were old fashioned and conservative in their ideas and that it was impossible to make them change their outlook; they complained that it was not possible to get them to help men in the work for their Motherland. Women were complaining that it was impossible to get their men to make a change in their lives and get their help in the work women did for their country. She did not see any use in all their recriminations. They had to see how they could help their country by hard and quiet work in their homes. All over the world women did their best to help men to uplift their country, and Mrs. Naidu did not see why Indian women could not do likewise. She knew that the volunteers from the Bhagini Samaj had done splendid work during the famine days in Gujrat when thousands of their own brothers and sisters died for want of food. The Samaj was not only for Gujrati women, but for women of all communities; they were bound by no hard and fast rules, but only by love for each other. Not only the best and the cleverest of them had to work for Swaraj, but they must also have on their side the most backward and uneducated women; the latter must be taught to take their share of work for the uplift of their country.

One of the most vital and important works which the Arya Samaj was doing was the work of uplifting their depressed and down-trodden brethren, and Mrs. Saraladevi Choudharni had done much in that direction. The Arya Samaj had done very valuable work for their depressed brethren, but much remained to be done still. By our treatment of the backward classes we must show that they also were the children of the same *Bharatamata*. Moslem was a democratic religion and a king and a poor man said their prayers in the same mosque at the same time on an equal footing, for their religion taught them that they were all brothers and children of the same God. Arya Samaj had done the same thing to their Hindu brethren to some extent. The duty of every Indian was to demolish for ever all artificial barriers which kept Indians apart, and Indian women could do much valuable work in this direction. It was their bounden duty to work for their down-trodden Indian brethren.

WOMAN AS CUSTODIAN OF RELIGION.

Indian women were supreme in their homes; they directed all household affairs, and they were queens there. They were the custodians of their religion in their homes, also of their ancient culture, and on that account they could take a leading part in the movement for the winning of Swaraj for their country. Women must take a very leading part in emancipating their depressed classes by helping them in every direction and by doing missionary work among them. Was it not their duty to help their unfortunate poor brothers and sisters by every possible means in their power? By helping them to rise from their present position they would help their country to rise in the scale of nations.

The next point she dilated upon was the upbringing of their children. They must teach their children to be truthful, God-fearing, brave and patriotic. They must teach them to be ready to sacrifice everything for their Motherland. Some women, however, said that men were responsible for the education of their children and not they. It was not so. It was the woman who was the custodian and teacher of her children. It was her duty to train up her children, to inculcate high ideals in their minds and generally to make them fit Indians for winning Swaraj. Children must be taught the duty they owed to their *Bharatamata*. To do all this it was essential in the first instance that women must be educated.

REAL EDUCATION.

She did not mean by education that they must pass University examination and that they must be graduates and so on. Real education was something quite different from that. Their education must make them realise the greatness of their religion, of their culture and of their nationality. A mere smattering of English, or French or a foreign language, was not education by itself. They must appreciate and learn the culture for which India is so justly famed, and after learning it they must do their best to spread it among their backward sisters. Indian women were not inferior in any way to any woman in the world; only they must march with the times and not remain behind. In England and other Western countries women were trying to take the place of men in many a vocation. That was not the object of Indian women; theirs was the work of supplementing the efforts of Indians and helping them forward in the duties they had set before themselves. Indian women had no desire to supplant men—their ideal was to serve *Bharatamata*. They intended to retain their womanly qualities and virtues not by veiling with men, but by helping them to win Swaraja.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

By using the charka they could do immense work for their Motherland. Some women might scoff at that suggestion; they might say that they were able to buy costly silks by paying a few rupees, instead of wasting their time in spinning yarn and then making it into cloth for their own use. That was not the point, however. As true Indians they were bound to discard everything that was foreign. How could they express their love for their country of birth except by wearing only those things which were made in India? Indians were capable of producing the finest and the most artistic silks and cottons and it was not at all necessary for them to buy foreign things if they wished to wear fine or beautiful things. They had to buy only Swadeshi articles for their use. The movement which they had undertaken was a religious movement and not merely a political movement. All that was good for the country went to win them Swaraja.

Women could do a great deal by patching up the quarrels which existed between the various political parties in this country. Indians had no business to quarrel amongst themselves; for quarrels would retard their progress and would not hasten Swaraj. By creating love for their country in their various political parties women could unite them into one body and thus win Swaraj. If Indians wanted Swaraj, if they wanted to lift up their country from its present position, they must all unite together into a homogeneous body. We have to serve our country by uniting together and not by fighting each other. Whether they were Congressmen or Moderates they loved their country and were children of the same *Bharatamata;* both wanted Swaraja—their differences lay in their methods and not in their objects, and women had to consider how they could unite them and weld them into one army to fight for their Motherland. If they could unite the different parties in this land, they would have done the greatest national service and only then could they win Swaraja. Men different religions in this country must also units—Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis. There must be a perfect union and friendship between the different communities in India. Not only must men make friends with each other, but women also should join together and help each other.

The next point was the welfare of child ren. In our country thousands of children died for want of proper care and food; in no other country was the mortality among children so high as in India. To save their children it was necessary, first of all, to educate their women; women must taught how best to save the lives of th children and educated women could do great deal by helping their poorer and educated sisters in those directions.

DISCARD FOREIGN IMITATION.

Another direction in which they could do a great deal of work for their country was by using only Swadeshi things. Indian women were fond of filling their homes with cheap foreign made things, which were not only costly, but ugly and inartistic. They were articles specially made for our consumption in European factories. Indian women were fond of decorating their houses with these things and exhibiting them t visitors. Had India no art? Were not Indians capable of producing the most artistic and beautiful things, and could not Indian buy them? Not only those things but even in music Indian women were imitating the West. Had they not Indian music that they should imitate the West? Did they not have musical instruments of their own that they must go to the West and adopt the piano and the harmonium? Let us even take our food. Why should Indians adopt Western food which was not suitable for their constitutions and climate? Why should not the follow their own methods of cooking and preparing those things? Why should they imitate the West even in their food and drinks? Was it not a sign of utter degradation and had they fallen so low? It was in these and many other spheres that Indian women could do immense service their country. It was here that they could make their influence felt, for that purpose they must make the resolve that they would remain Indians in everything, because they were born Indians. They must resolve that they would only use those things which were made in this country. They must make a firm resolve that they would have nothing but our ancient Indian culture and not a cheap foreign imitation. They had to do everything in their power to win Swarajya and that at the earliest possible moment. Only women could work shoulder to shoulder with men in that high work for the regeneration of their land. Only women could adopt Swadeshism in their homes. Only they were capable of having only that which was Indian and nothing that was foreign. And only Indian women were capable of winning Swarajya by working with the men. (Loud applause). Swarajya had to be won not in politics alone. They ought to have it in their homes; they had to work for their depressed brothers and sisters; they had to become political *sanyasins* for the regeneration of their Motherland. They had to win Swarajya whatever happened and make their *Bharata Mata* Great. (Loud applause).

ATIA BEGUM.

Atia Begum Rahmin said they did not want to become mere politicians and they did not desire to be that. If they became mere politicians they would become mere brutes by imitating western methods which Indian women wanted to avoid like poison. If Mahatma Gandhi was successful not only in Bombay but in all nooks and corners of this country, it was because he was a religious man and not a mere politician. And no mere politicians would be successful in India. The great Kabir who had renounced this world had said that in that city wher here was no religion and *Dharma* it was useless to live—that was particularly applicable to this country. In regard to Swadeshism her contention was that they must adopt it not because they must, but because all their things—poetry, literature, arts, music, cookery and handicrafts—were more beautiful and more aesthetic than in any other part of the world.

MRS. SARALADEVI CHOUDHARANI

Srimati Saraladevi Choudharni said Bombay was Mr. Gandhi's part of the country and the meeting was held under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj. They were all patrioito women and they loved their country. But she regretted not to see a single piece of Khaddar there in the hall. Indian women must be ashamed to wear anything but Khaddar—they should not care even if it was rough and coarse. They had only to consider that it was Swadeshi and nothing but Swadeshi. She had seen in Andhra people making 100 counts and even 200 counts; she had seen the finest cloth being produced there in Ganjam. But they were not privileged to wear such fine clothes, as long as their poorer brothers and sisters had no clothes—not even rough clothes. Fine clothes meant more labour and less production and they had no right to sacrifice the good of their country at the altar of their vanity and caprice for the sake of clothing their bodies. They must wear nothing but Swadeshi clothes and must consider all that was foreign made as unholy. They must consider that all foreign made things were unholy and not fit to be used in their homes. In Bengal they never used foreign made cloth in their religious ceremonies—only hand-made cloth was used. She asked the audience to adopt that custom in this Presidency. They must wear only Khaddar and she hoped when she would have the privilege of addressing them again to see them in nothing bu Khaddar.

MRS. AVANTIKABAI GOKHALAY.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay, after translating the speech of Mrs. Naidu to those who did not understand Urdu, said she hoped to produce the 50 count in one year and not only would she wear clothes made by her self, but she would also teach her sisters to do the same thing. Maratha women were accustomed to wear particular kind of clothes and they could not be expected to give up their old customs all at once. It was not a very difficult thing to wear Khaddar, but what she wanted to do was to carry all her sisters in this presidency with her gradually.

Mrs. Naidu in explaining her remarks said all that she was wearing was made in this country,—from top to bottom. They must wear only such clothes in which they could do their work easily, and she did not think that it was easy to do their household work in heavy thick khaddar saries.

With a vote of thanks to the speakers the meeting terminated.

CALCUTTA NEWS.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, April 23.

Mr. Mahboob Ally was declared elected member of the Bengal Cauncil in place of Mr. Zahid Subrawerdy who was appointed Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

The Marwari Trades Association yesterday unanimously adopted resolutions accepting the proceedings of the All-India Marwari Agarwal Conference recently held in Calcutta and warning people not to mistake the views and policy of the Marwari Association as those of the whole Marwari community.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, April 23.

The Western disturbance has caused local rain in Kashmir, and both hills and plains of Northwest Frontier provinces and extreme north of Punjab. Rainfall has been general nearly in Assam and local in Bay islands, Bihar and Orissa, Malabar and southeast Madras while a few falls occured in Burma, Bengal United Provinces, Mysore, Chief amounts are:—Table is'and Bhamo 1 inch, Cherrapunji, Gauhati 1, Dhubri, Jalpaiguri 1½, Sangor island 3, Chaibassa 2, Balasore, Bahraich, Bareilly, Shinagar, Peshawar 1, Calicut 2, Cochin, Coimbatore, Ootacmund, Kodaikanal 1, Tinnevelly 3.

Forecast:—Extension eastwards along western Himalayas.

Before going to Darjeeling Lord Ronaldshay will pay a short visit to Simla, leaving Calcutta on Monday next.

Viscount and Viscountess Chelmsford today lunched with Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace.

The King to-day received Sir Edward Gait on his relinquishing the Lieut.-Governorship of Bihar and Orissa.

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"NEW ERA"!—AND REPRESSION!

ARREST OF MR. ABDUL JAHIL.

GOES TO PRISON CHEERFULLY.

(From a Correspondent.)
GANGOR, April 23.

Mr. Abdul Jahil, a retired forest ranger, President of the local Khilafat Committee and an enthusiastic Congress worker, was arrested yesterday for prosecution under sections 107 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The accused looked quite cheerful and exhorted his workers and relations to congratulate him, rather than be sorry. The full facts are not yet known but it is understood that the arrest is in connection with the strong language used by the accused in reply to the order for surrender of arms issued by the Deputy Commissioner. When asked whether he would like to be released on bail during pendency of the case, the accused emphatically replied "never."

SWAMI GOVINDANAND AWAITING TRIAL.

ALLEGED HARSH TREATMENT IN JAIL

(From a Correspondent.)
KARACHI, April 23.

Swami Govindanand is charged under sections 124A and 153, and is awaiting trial in sessions on 2nd May. He is detained in jail and is not allowed to receive or interview anyone or receive food from relations and friends, who applied to the District Magistrate on 20th. But no reply has been given. This is contrary to all precedents in the case of under-trial prisoners.

TIPRAM SABHA DISTURBANCES

PROMINENT NON-COOPERATORS ARRESTED.

(From a Correspondent.)
SHIKARPUR, April 23.

About 38 more warrants are issued. More are awaited against local Non-Cooperators including respectable citizens, zamindars, bankers, merchants, doctors, Mr. Piryaghartha, Vice-President, Congress Committee, and several others are arrested. Thousands are offering prayers. Complete hartal prevails in the town. Sadhoo Vaswani is keeping the people perfectly calm.

JACOBABAD ARRESTS.

NATIONALIST WORKERS RELEASED ON BAIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
HYDERABAD (SIND), April 22.

The secretaries of the Jacobabad Congress and Khilafat Committees have been released on bail.

MR. YAKUB HASSAN.

IMPRISONMENT TELLS ON HEALTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, April 23.

The "Hindu" understands that conditions attendant upon the imprisonment have told upon the health of Mr. Yakoob Hussain and developed symptoms of bronchial asthma. Ever and anon he is having acute attacks of it.

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SIKES AS COMMUNITY.

ENJOY SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

FAVOURS EMPHASISE FAVOURITISM.

(From our own Correspondent)

LAHORE, April 17.

The Gurudwara movement, of course, continues to be the leading topic of interest in the Punjab. The Viceroy, replying to the Punjab Chiefs' Association's address felt constrained to admit and it was an open secret that the object of his visit so soon after assuming the Viceroyalty was that he might have the advantage of considering with Sir Edward Maclagan the difficulties that had arisen in consequence of the disputes relating to the shrines or Gurudwara. All that Lord Reading had to say to the expectant public was to trust to the man on the spot, a plea as old as the bureaucracy itself. No wonder that such a reply should chill the enthusiasm of even those who were apt to hope against hope. Apparently the Viceroy was given no chance of gauging at first hand the real Sikh feeling in this matter of absolutely vital importance to the future contentment of the community.

GOVT. RESOLUTIONS.

Nor may it be believed that the long winded resolutions about favours conferred on the Sikh community by Government during the last few years will help to delude the people. It has been a matter of outstanding complaint during all those years that in the Punjab the Government has persistently pursued a policy no less mischievous in incidence and no less reactionary than Fullerism in Eastern Bengal which happily has now become a thing of the past. Sir B. Fuller has gone into irretrievable oblivion and so is Fullerism. May not the Punjab Government be guided by lessons of the past to the lasting benefit of British Rule and also the people whom they govern.

PRIVILEGES ACCORDED TO SIKHS.

The Latest Punjab Government Gazette contains a resolution of the Governor-in Council. After referring to the attempts that are said to be made in public speeches and writings to embitter the cordial relations which have hitherto been maintained between Government and Sikh community, the resolution devotes a long paragraph to the recital of all reasonable privileges that have been accorded to and legitimate grievances removed of the Sikhs by Government in recent years. The obvious effect of such restatement, whatever may be Government's intention, is unduly to emphasise favouritism shown to the Sikhs as a community to the immense disservice to the general community and not less to the detriment of real progress of Sikhs as a great political factor.

The succeeding parargaphs in a resolution are devoted to outlining Government's policy in respect of Gurudwaras and shrines, and defining its attitude towards the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee.

Government's position strikes me as being of one who is willing to strike and is yet afraid to wound. There is much lip sympathy for the aspirations of the Sikhs but in practice Government's position in no way differs from what it has been during the last few months. It cannot be more accurately described than that of ineptitude. Government seems to be so obsessed with the infallibility of Gurudwara Bill to make for peace and contentment and it looks as though it is too late for wiser counsels to prevail.

EXPERIENCES OF A DETECTIVE OFFICER OF INDIA.

WASUDEO BULWUNT PHADKYE.

Note.—Since the publication of this story in "The Bombay Chronicle", Mr. G. G. Kamble of 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, has written to inform me that he is the grandson of Bhiva Daji Bhoi, the Chaprasi, mentioned in Chapter I. He says that his grandfather was employed in the Military Finance Office as a Chaprasi and had helped in finding the notorious gang in the Poona Conspiracy Case, and that his services were lent in 1879 to Major Daniel to ascertain the whereabouts of Wasudeo Bulwunt Phadkye. That for the services rendered by him he was given a reward of Rs. 150, and in 1913 H. E. Lord Willingdon was graciously pleased to make a grant of 10 acres of fertile land from the Forest in the Poona District. Copies of certificates given by Mr. J. V. Cook, District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, and of Major H. Daniel, District Superintendent of Police, Poona, show that Bhiva Daji Bhoi had rendered excellent service in tracing out criminals. Mr. G. G. Kamble begs that the grant of land may be increased. If he represents his claim, I have no doubt that the British Government will consider it with its usual sense of justice and generously reward those who have served it faithfully.

GEORGE NUNDY.

EARNINGS OF STATE RAILWAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 22.

The total approximate gross earnings of State railways from 1st to 9th April, 1921, amounted to Rs. 2.05 crores. The budget estimate for the current year was framed in anticipation of a total gross earnings of Rs. 87 crores and the result of the first 9 days of April, 1921, given above have fallen short of the estimates for that period by Rs. 22.57 lakhs. The result is due practically to less booking of coal and jute from Bengal, wheat seeds and other commodities from the Punjab and to the strike on the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway.

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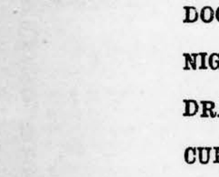

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CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS STRIKE.

T E E D TILL MIDDLE OF MAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, April 22.

It appears probable that the threatened strike of the Tramway men will be postponed at least until the Directors' cable reply on the Tramway Committee's Report has been been received, which is expected about the middle of the next month.

In reply to a letter from the tramway manager explaining the reasons for the delay in receiving the director's instructions, tramway men's representatives hav agreed to recommend to the men at meeting to be held on next Saturday to defer the strike until the middle of May, provided the company in the meantime does not engage any new employees and reinstate the four men discharged pending enquiry

RESOLVE AT MASS MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, April 23.

A mass meeting of tramwaymen was held this evening. The President communicated them the reply he had received from the Tramway Co. refusing to give any undertaking with regard to the reinstatement of the dismissed four men. He also explained the contents of Hon. Mr. J. H. Kerr's letter. Referring to the question the reinstatement of the dismissed men, Mr. Kerr said in the letter that if the men ersisted in making that issue a reason for the lightening strike they could not except ny countenance or assistance from Government and they would forfeit public symathy which they had received since the publication of the Tramway Committee's report. He strongly urged that the men would do well to await the decision of Directors and then review the whole situation calmly. He made an appeal to the men to that effect.

After the President had addressed, resolutions were passed that the Tramway Employees' Union were prepared to postpone the strike till the middle of May, that members of the Unions, drivers and conductors should not train any new hands taken in by the Tramway Co., that the present system of attendence to duties be continued and that Tramway Co. should not dismiss any man pending the reply of the Board of Directors. The Secretary of Taxi drivers' Union assured the men that if the Tramway men had a recourse to the strike by the middle of May members of his Union would also strike out of sympathy.

STRI . B. RAILWAY.

INDIAN EMPLOYEES OF LOCO & RUNNING SHED "DOWN TOOLS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, April 23.

Report has been received in Calcutta that Indian employees of the Loco and Running Shed at Saidpur, E. B. Railway, have struck work. The number of strikers is not yet known.

TRIAL OF EDITOR OF "AKALI"

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, April 22.

Before Major Ferrar, District Magistrate Lahore, the trial began to-day of Sardar Pretap Singh, Editor of the *Akali* who stands charged with offences under sections 124 A and 302 and 115, I. P. C. Five witnesses were examined and the case was adjourned till the 25th instant.

Mrs. Beasant, President elect of the Malabar Reforms Conference, on arrival at Olavakkod Junction on Saturday was given a great ovation at the station and was garlanded by Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair. When the train steamed out she was greeted with three cries of "Vande Mataram" and "Vasanta Mataki Jai." (A.P.)

Mr. C. D. M. Hindley, Agent, E. I. Railway, has been appointed Chairman of the Calcutta Port Commissioners. He will take over charge in November next.

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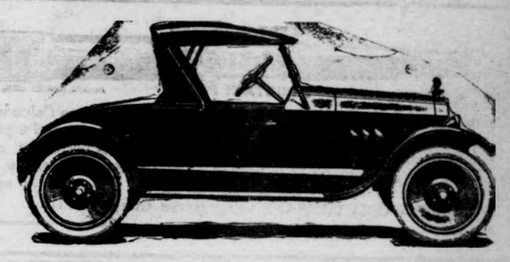

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